MADRAS COURIER.

DIEU ET MON DROIT

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THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1809.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. S. SKINNER, Acting Judge of the Provincial court of Appeal and circuit for the Northern division.

Mr. C. M. LUSHINGTON, Acting Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah at Rajahmundry.

On Friday last, Major General Gowdie, appointed to command the army of this Presidency, arrived here. This event was announced at Sun-rise, by the discharge of 15 guns from the Saluting Battery of Fort St. George.

On Monday arrived from Trichinopoly, Major General Fuller, appointed to the Staff of Bengal, under a salute of 13 guns.

A Packet is now open at the General Post Office for the receipt of Letters for Europe, by the Hon'ble Company's Extra Ship Lushington.

A despatch dated 10th inst has been received from Lieut. Col. St. Leger, from Camp in Travancore, in which he relates the complete success which has attended the forces deputed by him to storm the barrier. The party consisted of a Detachment of 2 Companies and the picquet of H. M. 69th Regt. under Captain Syms, 4 Flank Companies, and 5 Battalion Companies of 3d Native Infantry under Capt. Lucas. The whole commanded by Major Welsh. Notwithstanding the difficulty of approach the walls were scaled and the Arambooly lines and covering redoubts, North and South, carried. This service being effected, a company of H. M. 69th and 3 of 1st Battalion 13th Native I. under Captain Hodgson, were sent to reinforce Major Welsh, who then stormed and carried the main lines, and at the date of this despatch Colonel St. Leger was encamped two miles within the Gate.

Col. St. Leger speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of Majors Welsh and Lambton, and of all the Officers employed on this glorious service, and particularly laments the wound of Capt. Cunningham, of H. M. 69th Regt. which we hear has since proved mortal. The names of the Officers employed on this service, were

Major Welsh, Captains Syms, Lindsay, Cunnigham,—Lieutenants Carey, Reid, Lane, Baley, 69th.

Captains Lucas, Pepper, Carfrae,—Lieutenants Walker, Tay, Dawson, Goble, Inverarity, Jeffery, Rule, Sheppard, Black, 3d Native Infantry, and Lieutenant Bertram of the Pioneers.

Colonel St. Leger was in possession of the Arsenal which was extremely well stored, and of a number of pieces of Ordnance.

MADRAS MARRIAGE.

On the 11th Feb. at St. Mary's Church, Serjeant Richard Hargrave, to Miss Elizabeth Draycott.

MADRAS BIRTHS.

At Vepery, on Friday last, the Lady of Capt. R. H. Fotheringham of Engineers, of a Daughter.

At Nagore the Lady of Lieutenant Michael Smith, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, of a Son.

At Arcot, on the morning of the 11th instant, the Lady of Captain Henry Broome, of H. M. 22d Light Dragoons, of a Daughter.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

On the 1st Feb. at the New Church, by the Rev. Mr. Eales, Josias Du Pre Alexander, Esq. of the Madras civil service, to Miss Mary Bracken.

On Monday se'nnight, at Chinsurah, by the Rev. N. Forsyth, Mr. Paul Rodrigues, to Miss Sophia Vanas, Daughter of the late colonel Vanas.

BENGAL BIRTHS.

On the 1st Feb. Mrs. R. B. Lloyd, of a Daughter.

At Fort William, on the 23th Jan. the Lady of Captain M. W. Browne, of the artillery, of a Daughter.

On the 17th of January, the Lady of major D. Sloane, of a Son.

At Bowanypoor, on the 13th Jan. Mrs. Anne Scotton Francis, of a Daughter.

On the 27th Jan. the Lady of Captain B. Ferguson of a Daughter.

On the 10th Jan. Mrs. Garret Driver, of a Son.

On Saturday morning, the 28th Jan. the Lady of Carrapiet Sarkies, Esq. of a Son.

BOMBAY BIRTH.

At Demaun, on the 26th January, the Lady of Lieut-Colonel James Cumming, of his Majesty's 47th Regiment, of a Daughter.

BOMBAY DEATH.

On the 2d Instant, the Infant Son, of Mr. Ferrar.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

On the 15th Sept. in London, at St George's Church Hanover-Square, Major Alexander Morrison, of the Hon. East India Company's Service, Gunnersby Park, Middlesex, to Miss Jane Carnell, youngest Daughter of John Carnell, Esq. of Seven-Oaks.

Captain Welbank, of the East India Company's Service, to Miss Rhode.

August 3, by special licence, at Harrington House, by the Archbishop of Dublin, the Marquis of Tavistock, eldest son to the Duke of Bedford, to Lady Anna Maria Stanhope, daughter to the Earl of Harrington. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales gave the fair bride away. The happy pair soon afterwards set off, in a chariot and four, for Oakley, in Bedfordshire.

Same day, at St. George's Hanover-square, Sir Charles Meyrick Burrell, Bart. to the Hon. Miss Windham, eldest daughter of the Earl of Egremont.

At St. Nicholas's Church, Bristol, Mr. Reagon, aged 31, to Mrs. Hoey, of Mildred's court, in Bath.

At St. Anne's, Westminster, by the Rev. Jarvis Kenrick, jun. Henry Adams Mayers, Esq. of Barbadoes, to Caroline Seyliard, third daughter of John Perkins, of Pendell Court, Bletchingley, Esq.

EUROPE BIRTHS.

The Lady of R. J. Thompson, of Moat-hall, Yorkshire, of a Son.

At his house in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, the Lady of Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, of a daughter.

EUROPE DEATHS.

Lately, of the yellow fever, at the island of Trinided, Lieut. T. Page, of the 37th regiment of foot, youngest son of Daniel Page, Esq. of Stafford-place, Pimliso.

The latter end of June, at Antigua, after a violent attack of the fever, Mr. Francis King, surgeon of his Majesty's ship L'Eclair, aged 25, much regretted by all who knew him.

In Dublin, at an advanced age, the Marquis of Clanricarde. He was a General in the army; and, by his death, the Coloneley of the 66th regiment becomes vacant. He was also Governor of Mull, and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Galway.

At Hopetoun-house, Scotland, on the 5th September, the Right Hon. Lady Jemmima Johnstone Hope, wife of Capt. George J. Hope, R, N.

STATE of the THERMOMETER in Fort St. George, in a moderately exposed room opposite the Sea.

Date	7 A.M.	Noon.	3 P.M.	8 P.M.	Remarks.
Feb. 15	77½	80½	80½	78	....
16	77	80	80	78	....
17	77	80	80	78	....
18	77	80	20	78	....
19	77	80	80	78	....
20	76½	79	79	77½	....
21	77	80	80	78	....

Arrivals.—Lieut. Colonel J. Dunn, 8th Regt. Cavalry, Ensign W. R. Ritchie, 1st Bat. 20th Regt. and Mr. W. Stewart, merchant.

Departures.—Major Macdowall, 2d Bat. 15th Regiment, Lieutenant W. G. Jourdan, 1st Bat. 10th Regt. G. Garrow, Esq. and Mr. Savage, Paymaster.

CALCUTTA,—FEBRUAY 3, 1809.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS,

JANUARY 26, 1809.

Mr. N. B. Edmonstone, Chief Secretary to the Government.

Mr. H. St. G. Tucker, Secretary to the Government in the Public Department.

FORT WILLIAM, February 3, 1809.

Authentic Intelligence having been received of the conclusion of Peace between Great Britain and Spain, of the Successive Victories obtained by the Spanish Arms over the forces of France, and of the entire defeat of the French Troops opposed to the Combined Armies of Great Britain and Portugal in the vicinity of Lisbon; The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that a Royal Salute be immediately fired from the Ramparts of Fort William, and a Feu de Joie at Sunset by the Troops in Garrison, in honor of this important occasion.

Ordered, That extra Batta be served to the European Troops in Fort William.

By Order of the Right Honorable
The Governor Generl in Coucil,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

Captain Parsons, commander of the *Fort William*, landed at the Bankshall early yesterday, and brought up with him a great number of Parcels and Letters, which were chiefly distributed from the General Post Office in the course of the day.

The *Fort William* has not brought any Official Packet.

The *Fort William* did not reach Kedgeree till Thursday morning; and arrived at Diamond harbour on the same day, where Captain Parsons left her at 7 P. M.

The following is a correct List of Passengers arrived here, on the *Fort William*, from England:—

Mr. & Mrs. Ann Darling, Miss Ann Light, Miss Catharine Broders, J. H. Fergusson, Esq. Mr. J. Rankin, Assistant Surgeon Messrs. J. A. Schalch, George Oliphant, Alex. Davidson, *Cadets* Mr. Robert Athanass, Mr. William Bruce.

Captain Robert Elliot, of the couutry service, for Bombay.

On the 11th of October, in lat. 21 : 50 N. Long. 22 W. the *Fort William* parted from the fleet, and proceeded on by herself direct to Bengal.

On the 29th December, in lat. 21 : 40 S. long 90. E. the *Fort William* spoke the *Diana*, armed transport, out five weeks from the Cape of Good Hope; having on board a part of His Majesty's 89th Regiment, for Ceylon.

The *Fort William* has brought out ten fine English Horses.

On Thursday, passed Kedgeree, inward bound, the ship *Diamond*, Captain J, Benson, from Bombay, the 18th December; laden with Horses.

Passenger:—Captain J. Clements.

Also, the brig *Alexander*, Captain William Forbes, from Rangoon, the 11th ultimo;—neither of these arrivals afford any news.

We understand that the H. C. extra ship *Lord Keith*, Captain P. Campbell, is now under orders to proceed to England as a Packet.

The *Warren Hastings*, came up to Calcutta on Thursday, for the purpose of undergoing repairs.

The *Lord Castlereagh*, arrived at Diamond harbour, on Thursday afternoon.

The undermentioned Vessels remained below, on Thursday:—

AT SAUGUR.

Arab ship *Salahee*.

AT KEDGEREE.

H. M. ships *Dasher*, *Rattlesnake* and *Victor*;—country ship *Minerva*, Captain Webster; Arab ship *Samdanny* and snow *Fatty Rhomaney*.

On Monday, letters were received from Mr. Elphinstone's Camp, dated the 9th January,—from Sooltain-ke-kote, on the left bank of the Indus. They had then made three marches along the course of the Indus, and proposed to cross that river at Derah Ishmael Khan, about 4 marches above the place at which they were encamped. The latitude of Sooltain-ke-kote, is 31° 10 North. The thermometer had stood so low as 20½.

The Governor of Buenos Ayres had arrived in London, in a Spanish frigate from South America, charged it was understood, with the most pleasing communications from that Colony to the Court of London.

Bonaparte was at Paris, in the beginning of September. His Message on the first of that month to the Senate, and the report of his Minister of the Interior, shew the extreme uneasiness of the Usurper and of his Government. He expresses his alarm with respect to Austria, and finally declares the necessity of anticipating the conscription of 1810.

The odious measure of conscription heightened by so extraordinary an anticipation, was expected to occasion general discontent throughout France.

Symptoms of revolt had appeared among the Dutch, and the Flemings, and in the Hanseatic Towns.

The chief circumstance which induced Sir Hew Dalrymple and Sir Charles Cotton to accede to the terms of the convention with Junot was the difficulty and uncertainty of maintaining a communication with the victuallers. The enemy could have held out for some time, and as by acceding to the convention, the War was at an end, and the independence of the country restored, it was not thought prudent, where such great objects were at stake, to incur the chance of any failure that might arise from delay.

Sir Arthur Wellesley had not arrived in England, as stated in some of the late English papers. The General continued in Portugal, at the date of the latest accounts.

The British Parliament stood prorogued from the 20th of August, to the 1st of November. It was not absolutely fixed that it should assemble on that day, but Ministers conceived that it might be necessary.

In the list of gentlemen, publicly mentioned as expected to be raised to the dignity of Baronet, in the course of October or November, we observe the names of Colonel Mark Wood and Major Gore Ousley, both late of Bengal.

The ships lately taken up for the service of the East India Company have been thus timed, viz.

New ship Warren Hastings, for Bengal and China; True Briton, Cumberland, Scaleby Castle, Neptune and Henry Addington, for Bombay and China; and the Cuffnells, for St. Helena, Bencoolen, and China, to be afloat the 19th October, sail to Gravesend the 3d November, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs 10th December.

The Perseverance and Nottingham, for Madras and China. Admiral Gardner and new ship Lady Burges, for Madeira, Madras, and Bengal; to be afloat the 18th November, sail to Gravesend 3d December, stay there 3 days, and be in the Downs 6th January.

The Lord Duncan and Lord Melville for Madras and Bengal, Lady Castlereagh and United Kingdom, for St. Helena, and Bengal, to be afloat 3d December, sail to Gravesenc 17th December, stay three 30 days, and be in the Downs 16th January, 1808.

The new ship Hindostan, Royal Charlotte and Glatton, for China direct: to be afloat the 1st January 1809, sail to Gravesend 15th January, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs 21st February.

The Baring, City of London, and Dover Castle, for Madras and Bengal; Castle Eden for Ceylon and Bengal; Marchioness and Marquis of Ely, for Bhina direct to be afloat the 15th January—sail to Gravesend 31st January, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs 9th March.

The Company's ship Britannia, for Madras and China to be afloat 18th November, sail to Gravesend 3d December, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs 16th January, 1809.

H. M. Ship Neptune off Madeira, September 30th, 1808.

"the capitulation with Junot has excited in England the most general disatisfaction amongst all ranks of people. I am anxious to know if it has been fulfilled, as there were rumours in England that it would not be. The Judge of the Admiralty Court was immediately dispatched by Government to Lisbon, on some special mission, upon their first receiving the account of the capitulation.

"It is supposed that the slight action which took place between the Russian Fleet and that of the Swedes and English combined, would be followed up by a more important result. Sir James Saumarez with 3 sail had joined Sir Samuel Hood. Only the *Centaur* and *Plantagenet* British 74's were in the action;—the former had 6 killed and 35 wounded, the latter 9 killed and 36 wounded or thereabouts, and it was imagined he would immediately attack the Russians at their anchorage.

"It is believed, that hostilisies are on the point of commencing between Austria and France, and that all Italy is ripe for a general revolt against the domination of French tyranny.

"The Spaniards have settled their Supreme Government & appointed a President or Regent, and all goes on well. The armies of Castanos, Palafox, and Blake are concentrating at Burgos, with a view to attack the French army under Bessieres, whose whole force it is said amounts to about 40,000. The Spanish united army will exceed 80,999."

There were some French frigates among the Russian fleet; the number of ships taken amounts to 27 sail, of various descriptions.

BOMBAY,—FEBRUARY 8, 1809.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. G. V. Drury, Deputy Warehousekeeper.
Mr. Evan Lloyd, Assistant to the Military Board.
Mr. Saville Marriott, Paymaster at Goa.

Extract of a Letter, dated January, 29 1809.

"We this morning, about half-past 3 o'clock, felt a decided shock of an earthquake at Broach. I happened to be quite awake at the time. The sensation was to me, as if the house were drawn

on wheels to a short distance, or for about a minute over a stony road. The motion of the bed was, however, more like the undulation of a boat, and had I been asleep, the noise of the door, window-shutters, bureaus, &c. would have awoke me. In the morning, as soon as I got up, I lost no time in collecting all the information I could on the subject. It is probable, that the shock may have been felt generally, throughout the Peninsula, and that we shall hear more of it."

By the Rahimshaw, arriyed this morning from Bussora, the 26th of December, and Bushire the 2d of January, 1809.—We have receivid accounts that Sir Harford Jones left Bushire on his mission to the King of Persia, on the 19th of Dec. and it is added, that every thing appeared favourable to our affairs.

The latest accounts from the north western frontier of Persia state, that, a battle had been fought between the Russians and Persians, under the command of the heir apparent, Abbas Murza. The slaughter on both sides appears to have been considerable; but the Russians, as usual, claim the victory; and a royal firmaun has directed illuminations throughout the Persian Empire, in honour of the success of his Majesty's arms.

Although the rumours respecting the present state of the French embassy at Tehraun differ in some slight points, yet no doubt can be entertained, that the influence of our enemies in the Persian cabinet has considerably diminished in consequence of the recommencement of hostilities with the Russians. Some private letters assert, that the French embassy has been actually dismissed, others, that a period for its departure has been fixed: but all accounts agree in stating, that his Persian Majesty attributes the late irruption of the Russians to the intrigues of the French, who hoped to intimidate him into a compliance with their demands by the pressure of great and immediate danger. The consequence of this impression has been the complete alienation of the king of Persia from the French nation. It is but reasonable to suppose, that a continuance of hostility on the part of Russia, combined with a distrust of the French, would lead the court of Persia to solicit the assistance of the English government. Whatever may be the degree of credit to which this intelligence is entitled, or the extent to which the late news from Europe may be expected to influence the politics of the Court of Tehraun, it would not be desirable immediately to suspend those measures of defensive policy; which it is the character of a wise nation to continue, until the danger that rendered them necesary shall have ceased to exist.

WAR-OFFICE, —June 18, 1808.

30th Regiment Michael A. Eades, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Steel, promoted in the 3d garrison Battalion.

59th ditto, Ensign Robert Preedy, from the 9th foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Watts, promoted in the 19th foot; Ensign Roger Lewis, from the 20th foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Douglas, promoted; W. Hoysted, gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Dickson, promoted in the 67th foot.

66th ditto, Colonel Charles Wale, from the 76th foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Huskisson, who exchanges.

73d ditto, Archibald M'Creery, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Habback, promoted.

Brevet.—Colonel Mathew Baillie, on the half pay of the 134th foot, to be Major General in the army; Colonel William Lord Clarina, on the half pay of the 27th foot, to be Major General in the army; Lieut. Colonel Andrew Anderson, of the Hon. East India Company's service, to be Colonel in the East Indies only; Captain Jacob Tonson, of the 3d garrison Battalion to be Major in the army.

June 28.

56th Regiment brevet Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Walsh from half pay of the Queen's rangers, to be Major, vice O'Neill, who exchanges.

August 13.

59th Regiment Marlborough Seymour, gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Lowcay, promoted in the 26th foot.

69th ditto, Barnaby M'Egan, gent. to Ensign, by purchase, vice Freeman, promoted.

2d Ceylon Regiment, for Ensign Charles Gregorie, from the Coldstream foot Guards, to be Captain &c. vice Edwards—read Ensign Charles Gregorie, from the Coldstream foot guards, to be Captain of a company, by purchase, vice Macdonell, appointed to the 10th veteran Battalion.

August 20.

14th Regiment Lieutenant Thomas H. Light, from the 50th foot, to be Captain of a Company, without purchase—Ensign J. B. Ainsworth to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Wynniatt, who retires

47th ditto, Ensign John Harley, from the 4th garrison Battalion, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Norton, promoted in the 5th garrison Battalion.

59th ditto, Lieut. Thomas D. Carpenter, from the 32d foot, to be Captain of a company, without purchase.

65th ditto, Ensign Henry Taylor, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dickenson, promoted.

66th ditto, Charles M'Carthy, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Knox, promoted in the 27th foot.

2d Ceylon Regiment, Lieutenant James Fullarton to be Captain of a company, without purchase, vice Hay, superseded.

August 27.

24th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Cornet James Mylne, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Bunce, deceased. 25th ditto, Lieut. P. H. Byrne, to be Captain of a troop, by purchase, vice Mansell, who retires—Cornet G. B. Jeffries, to be Lieut. vice Byrne—William Hilton, gent. to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Close, promoted.

34th Regiment Lieut. J. A. Ellard, to be Captain of a company, vice Edwards deceased.

69th ditto, Robert Whittle, gent. to be Ensign, without purchase—John Hovenden, gent. to be ditto.

65th ditto, Isaac Hart, gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Knott, deceased.

69th ditto, Lieut. John Graham, from the 95th foot, to be Lieut. vice Patrickson, who exchanges.

Sept. 3.

59th ditto, Lieut. W. Wilkinson, to be Captain of a company, without purchase.

To be Lieutenants.—Ensign J. Erasmus Spier, from the 50th foot.—Ensign Richard Litton, vice Bruton, appointed to the 76th foot—Ensign Simon G. Kenny, vice Wilkinson—Ensign W. F. Mayne.

To be Ensign—Alexander Macpherson, gent. vice Litton—Edward Duncan, gent. vice Kenny—Archibald Campbell, gent. vice Mayne.

69th ditto, assistant surgeon, D. P. Noble, from the 3d garrison Battalion, to be assistant surgeon.

1st Garrison Battalion, Captain J. M. Stackpoole from the 2d Ceylon Regiment, to be Captain of a company vice Hardyman, who exchanges.

Sept. 9.

25th Regt. Light Dragoons William Phipps, gent. to be veterinary surgeon, vice Newnan, appointed cornet.

THE SUN,—September 16, 1808.

The reason, we understand, which has been assigned for signing a Convention containing terms so very favorable to the French, is, that there was a great difficulty of keeping up a communication with the Victuallers, from the violence of the surf. The details of this transaction will be published in an Extraordinary Gazette this evening—We have only to add, that the whole of the French Army in Portugal is to be conveyed, in British Ships, to French ports, not as Prisoners of War, and that they are to take with them their arms, artillery, baggage, horses, &c. and each of the privates to be allowed 60 rounds of ball cartridge. Having obtained these terms for himself, Junot did not make any stipulation in favour of his Russian Allies; they were left to obtain the best terms they could for themselves.

Leon, Aug. 25.—Yesterday orders were given to all the Divisions of Gallicia, to assemble in this City on the 1st of September, and for the whole Army to march the following day for Burgos. The French are in number, from 35 to 40,000 men. The Army of Gallicia is about 40,000, and that of Asturias will amount to 30,000. It is to be observed, that the day of the attack, of which day we are ignorant, though the 7th of September is named, the greater part of our Armies will join, in order to attack the French in different points, and to surround them. The Army of Spain, which will enter into Austria, in conjunction with our Allies, will amount to 70,000 men; consequently we expect, that not a single Frenchman will escape out of Spain.—*Santiago Diary, August 17.*

[From the Salamanca Gazette, of the 24th August.]

Astorga, Aug. 12.—Yesterday arrived here the English General Doyle, commissioned by the British Government for the conveyance of the Spanish prisoners, in number about 3000, who are coming to join our army. The same Officer has also brought complete cloathing, muskets, flints, ammunition, belts, shirts, stockings, and shoes, for 10,000 men, with 200,000 lbs. of cheese; all of which is really on the road for the army. There has also arrived at Corunna a million of dollars, and an equal quantity at Gijon, with 30,000 musquets, and corresponding ammunition.

How great the difference in the conduct observed by the mortal enemies of the continent and that of the regenerators of Europe: the former have repaid our alliance, the immense sacrifices we have made to maintain it, and the welcome reception we have given them in our houses, with robbery, with assassinations of every kind, with the abominable project of overturning our constitution, religion, our manners, and customs; and lastly, with the odious desire of loading us with chains, in order to serve their iniquitous ends; while the latter pour out their treasures, and all kinds of resources, that we may preserve our laws, our independence, and whatever we hold most valuable in life. Love and eternal gratitude to the generous Islanders, the saviours of Europe! Everlasting execration to the monsters of the human species!

Barcelona, Aug. 1.—Under the specious pretext of having to treat with them on important matters, the French General Lecchi invited to him the Priors of S. Domingo and S. Augustin, Count Santa Clara, Marquis Castelloli, Marquis De Rivas, and other Gentlemen, but on their complying with this invitation, he sent them to the Citadel, where they are still confined.—*(Oviedo Gaz. August 31.)*

[From the Oviedo Gazette, Sept. 3.]

Catalonia, Reus, July 23.—An Officer has just arrived at Tarrgona, express from Rosas, with intelligence that an Aid-de-Camp of Napoleon had been made Prisoner, with dispatches for General Duhesme, in which he informs him he can only send 7000 new raised Conscripts to his assistance.—The same Officer states, that 300 French had deserted from the Castle of San Fernando. Several deserters from Majorca assure us, that many of their companions would desert if they knew they should not be considered as prisoners of war. This has induced our General to issue a proclamation, which has been introduced at Majorca, offering every deserter two dollars, and his rank in the army.

Talentia, Aug. 19.—The Supreme Junta of Gevernment has been pleased to appoint their Excellencies Count De Contamina and Marquis De Castel Rodrigo, Deputies to the Central Junta, and Don Pasquel Rodenas, Commissary at War, Secretary.

The Austrian and Russian Ambassadors in Madrid carry on their diplomatic correspondence with their Courts through the medium of the Supreme Junta of this place. From hence the Dispatches are sent to Trieste, and from that place to Vienna and Petersburgh. This arrengement seems to warrant a hope that the two Cabinets will not hesitate to join in the most vigorous measures to strike down the Tyrant, whose satellites publicly declare, that the intend to march from Spain to Austria, and from thence to Russia; so that, according to the plan and system of Napoleon, there is not to remain in Europe one single Crowned Head of the ancient Royal Families.

Plymouth, Sept. 15.—The American Schooner *Hope*, Captain Wolfe from Ferrol; she has brought over four Spanish Noblemen, on a mission on the British Government, who landed immediately, and set off for London. It is stated that they have brought intelligence of a French Army, consisting of two hundred thousand men, being on their march, in four divisions, towards Spain, headed by Buonaparte; but this wants confirmation.

A private Letter has been received here, dated from Corunna the 7th instant, in which some doubts are expressed relative to the capture of Junot's Army.

Deal, Sept. 15.—The Transports having on board the Guards remain in the Downs with wind blowing fresh at east.

Stockholm, Aug. 31.—We are in momentary expectation of great news from the fleet.

Baron Major Dalrymple, and some others, whose names we do not know, arrived yesterday. They left Cronstadt on the 25th of August, and the following day, off Port Baltic, fell in with the *Camilla* Swedish Frigate, who informed them that the Russians had fled thither with nine sail of the line, besides smaller vessels. They are blockaded by the Swedes with ten sail of the line, and Admiral Hood with two more sail was in hourly expectation of Sir J. Saumarez with four more. It was the intention of the Combined Fleets to attack the Russians in Port Baltic. Admiral Saumarez was off the Gulph on Sunday, and had the needful information, consequently ere this the business is decided. From Finland we have good news, near Christianstadt the Swedes have been again victorious in a pitched battle; but they have suffered very severely.

WEST INDIES.

FROM THE KINGSTON CHRONICLE.

Head Quarters, Grey's Pen, June 9, 1808.

Mr. Editor.

The public mind having been much agitated by the unfortunate affair which lately took place at Fort Augusta, in a detachment of about fifty recruits, of the 2d West India Regitment, at drill, near thirty of whom rushed out of the Fort with their arms during the time the regiment was at exercise, and before any stop could be put to them, killed their Major and Adjutant: the circumstances of which has been most closely and minutely investigated by two Courts of Inquiry, and by a general Court Martial, before which it has been fully proved, that the whole of the unfortunante affair originated in a few ignorant recruits, and that upwards of twenty of them were innocent of the offence. To quiet the public apprehension as much as possible, I send you, by the permission of his Excellency tha Commander of the Forces, the sentence of the General Court Martial, with the consequent orders thereon.

I have only further to add, that the seven unhappy offenders were shot, pursuant to the orders, and that the conduct of the 2d West India Regiment was strictly correct and regular at the execution.

W. TONGE, Captain,
Acting Dep. Adjt. Gen.

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL ORDERS, DATED GREX'S PEN, June 7, 1808.

At the General Court Martial, of which Brigadier-General William Balfour was President, which was held at Fort Augusta, on the 30th ult. and continued its proceedings until the 6th inst. by adjournment, were tried the following prisoners, Robert Hawker, Robert Wren, William Cashell, Hugh Dive, William Wrinott, John Stolesberry, William Silman, David Argant, John Danger, and Thomas Moody, soldiers of the 2d West India Regiment, charged with being jointly and individually concerned in a mutiny which took place in a party of recruits at drill, at Fort Augusta, on the morning of the 27th ultimo, and for violently assaulting Major John S. Darley, their Commanding Officer, and Lieutenant Thomas Eilt, acting Adjutant of the regiment, in the execution of their duty, and whereby their lives were lost; and at the same General Court Martial was tried the following men of the said regiment, also charged with the forgoing crime, and with desertion from their regiment, viz—Wm. Peele, John Tonge, George Dalner, James Stubbs, William Rossitera, and Harry Cope.—The Court having maturely weighed the evidence against the foregoing prisoners, with what they have separately offered in their defence, is of opinion that the said Robert Hawker, Robert Toren, Wm. Cashell, Hugh Dive, William Trunott, John Stolesberry, William Gillman, Daniel Hagan, John Danger, William Pule, John Tonge, George Dalner, James Stubbs, William Rossitera, and Harry Cope, are all and each of them guilty of the crimes with which they stand charged, being a breach of the Articles of War, and do therefore adjudge that each and all of them do suffer death:—But the Court acquit Thomas Moody for want of sufficient evidence.

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces approves of the foregoing sentence. The prisoners, John Danger, Hugh Davie, Wm. Minott, Daniel Hagan, Wm. Peele, John Tonge, and George Dalner, whose daring atrocity is most conspicuous, will meet their just and awful sentence, by being shot to death, by a party of the 2d West India Regiment, on the sand outside of Fort Augusta, near the spot where their crime was committed; in presence of the garrison of Fort Augusta, on Wednesday next, the 8th inst. in the morning, at as early an hour as possible.

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces greatly laments that at so early a period of his command, he is called upon to perform so painful a part of his duty; but in consideration of the dreadful example already made by the prompt and laudable exertions of the body of the regiment, whereby several of the mutineers were killed on the spot, and others severely wounded, and trusting that their crime originated in their inexperience and ignorance of the service, and through the instigation of those who so justly suffer on this occasion, and that the enormity of the offence had not occurred to them, he is pleased to respite until further orders (or until his Majesty's pleasure is known) the following prisoners, Robert Hawker, Robert Toen, Wm. Cashell, John Stolesberry, Wm. Gillman, James Stubbs, Wm. Rossitera, and Herry Cope, whose portion of guilt is not aggravated by any particular acts, and whose youth and apparent contrition hold them forward in a more favourable point of view.

In the performance of this painful part of his duty which calls for the most severe example being made, to check so flagrant and unpardonable a crime as mutiny, the Commander of the Forces cannot but derive some consolation from its being proved, in the most satisfactory manner, on the late very minute investigation of the circumstances attending, or leading to the mutiny, that it originated solely in the ferocious spirit of ignorant and undisciplined recruits; and, that the regiment manifested on that unfortunate occasion, a sense of loyalty & attachment to their Officers, highly creditable to themselves, and honourable to the character of soldiers. He trusts they cannot but most sincerely lament the fate of those valuable officers, who fell victims to their zeal for the service, and their confidence in the fidelity and attachment of their men in general, which they had ever been studious to conciliate.

He strongly recommends to the Officers of that Regiment, most forcibly to impress on the men, the heinous offence for which those unhappy men suffer, and that they will urge them to conduct themselves with good order and regularity, as the only means of wiping away the disgrace such acts must necessarily bring on any corps.

By Commad, W. TONGE, Capt.
Acting Dept. Adjt. Gen.

June 6.—The seven persons whose sentence was confirmed, were shot on Wednesday morning.

PROCLAMATION.

By the Commanders in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's forces, employed to assist the loyal inhabitants of the kingdom of Portugal.

People of Portugal—The time is arrived to rescue your country, and to restore the Government of your lawful Prince. His Britannic Majesty, our most gracious King and Master, has, in compliance with the wishes and ardent supplications for succour from all parts of Portugal, sent to your aid a British army, directed to co-operate with his fleet already on your coasts. The English soldiers who land upon your shores do so with equal sentiments of friendship, faith, and honour. The glorious struggle in which you are engaged is for all that is dear to man, the protection of your wives and children, the restoration of your lawful Prince, the independence, nay very existence, of your kingdom, and for the preservation of your holy religion; objects like these can only be attained by distinguished examples of fortitude and constancy. The noble struggle against the tyranny and usurpation of France will be jointly maintained by Portugal, Spain, and England, and in contributing to the success of a cause so just and glorious, the views of his Britannic Majesty are the same as those by which you are yourselves animated.

(Signed) Charles Cotton.
Arthur Wellesley.

Lavos, 4th August, 1808.

MAJOR CAMPBELL.

The respite granted to this unfortunate officer, convicted of the murder of Captain Boyd, in a duel, at the late Assizes at Armagh, having expired on Tuesday, the 23d, an order was sent off on that day, from Dublin Castle, to Armagh, for his execution on the 24th; and this unhappy man underwent the dreadful sentence of the law that day. His fate has been rendered peculiarly interesting, by the unremitting exertions of Mrs. Campbell, to procure a mitigation of his punishment, in the prosecution of which, she appears to have endured fatigues of body and mind, which might be supposed too great for female strength. On her arrival at Windsor, with a Memorial to his Majesty, supplicating mercy, it was eight o'clock, and His Majesty had retired to his apartment. Her Majesty, notwithstanding, presented the Memorial that night, and Mrs. C. received the kindest attention from the whole of the Royal Family; but it appears to have been a case to which the

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Royal mercy could not be extended, and the law has been accordingly permitted to t ke its course.

Major Campbell made his escape from Ireland after the duel, and lived with his family under a fictitious name for several months at Chelsea: but his mind became so uneasy, he at last determined to surrender himself to take his trial, be the result what it might. He was a first cousin of the Earl of Breadalbane, and a man esteemed and beloved by all his friends. It is superfluous to add, that Mrs. Campbell is a most amiable woman. She has four infant children.

HIS EXECUTION.

At twelve o'clock he was led out for execution, and the moment he made his appearance, the entire of the Guard took off their caps, and he, in return, saluted them. His Father-in-law and another Gentleman remained with him all the time of his confinement, and received his corps. During the time of the awful and affecting ceremony, we are informed that an Officer of another corps took the guard, while the Regiment were confined to their barracks.

The body was immediately sent off to Scotland, his native country, for interment.—When this unfortunate man found that no hopes of a pardon were to be entertained, he hurried the hour of his execution, and appeared impatient to die. He repeatedly supplicated that he might be shot, but this, for obvious reasons, was refused.

We trust that he has not died in vain, and that his fate will prove an useful lesson to posterity.—Were duels to be conducted with all the delicacy and decorum that custom prescribes, and which may be observed without affecting the nicest and highest sense of honor, we should have seldom to regret the fatal effects of this practice, except in cases of great and irreparable injury, and violence to human feeling past all cure.

The following Memorials of the Jury that tried the unfortunate Major Campbell, and the Grand Jury of the county of Armagh, are extracted from a Dublin Paper:—

To his Grace the Duke of Richmond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Memorial of Richard Alpherst, Esq. for himself and Brother Jurors, sheweth,

That your Memorialists composed the Jury before whom Major Alexander Campbell was on the 5th August instant, tried, for the murder of Alexander Boyd, by a pistol shot in a duel.

That from the charge of the Learned Judge who presided at the said trial, that all duelling was illegal, your Memorialists thought themselves bound *in point of law*, to find the said Alexander Campbell Guilty; but at the same time recommended him to mercy. And your Memorialists beg leave to recommend him most earnestly to your Grace, as a proper object of his Majesty's most gracious pardon, and your Memorialists shall ever pray.

The following is the Memorial of the Grand Jury of the County of Armagh:—

We the Grand Jury of the County of Armagh, assembled at Armagh, at the Summer Assizes, 1808, most humbly beg leave to add to the representation of the Petty Jury, who tried Major Campbell upon a charge of Murder, our humble representation to the Crown on behalf of that Gentleman.

The humane and unexceptionable character of Major A. Campbell, and his generally good conduct and demeanor while he has resided in this neighbourhood; and in the firm persuasion that the duel in which Captain Boyd fell by his hand, was *a fair duel*, embolden us to hope that this our recommendation of Major Campbell may be favourably received.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Foreman.

MIDDLESEX MEETING.

IN SUPPORT OF THE SPANISH CAUSE.

In pursuance of the notification made by the Sheriff of the county of Middlesex, to convene a meeting of its Freeholders, for the purpose of taking into consideration our relations with Spain, a most respectable, though not a very numerous concourse of Electors assembled, last Tuesday, at the Mermaid Tavern, Hackney.

The Sheriff having read the requisition, in compliance with which the meeting was called, The following were the resolutions—

1st. That for aiding the Spanish cause, the King is entitled to the gratitude of mankind.

2d. That a people who will fight for their liberties, are alone worthy of the friendship of a Free Nation.

3d. That to have formed such Allies, is an event peculiarly gratifying to Great Britain.

4th. That we ardently desire to see re-established in Spain the antient Government of a King, and an independent Cortez so balanced as to secure their national liberties.

5th. That in the grand example of Spain is seen how a nation is to be defended, and how Europe is to be delivered.

6th. That what has been lost to the sacred cause of human liberty, by the vices and the excesses of France since from that cause she departed, we trust may be regained by the gravity, the virtues, and the moderation of Spain.

Major Cartwright then moved the 7th, as follows, which was also seconded by Mr. Holt White.

7th. That Spain being separated from France merely by a line of hills, and England merely by a channel, neither nation can hope for safety or repose, unless by means of national liberty and national arms-bearing the sole preservatives of which are the reality of representation in the Legislature, and a permanent organization of the males who are able to bear arms.

Mr. Adams moved the thanks of the meeting to the Sheriff's, which was carried unanimously, after which the meeting broke up.

ANECDOTES of the LATE ENGAGEMENT.

The Shrapnell shells (so called from their inventor. Colonel Shrapnell, of the Artillery), made dreadful havoc among the ranks of the French, in the battle of the 21st. They contain about 100 musket bullets, and are calculated to explode at given distances, on whom they instantly spread death and devastation around. Indeed so much were the French dismayed at the effects of this novel instrument of war, that many of the grenadiers, who were made prisoners, declared that they could not stand it, and were literally taken lying down on the ground, or under cover of bushes and the high banks of some ditches in the field of battle.

The dress of the French was singular: it was blue, with white facings; over the whole of which was worn a white woollen surrout, somewhat like a waggoner's smock frock; their caps square, like those of the Hulans; and goat-skin knapsack.

When the French retreated, General Hill's wing, which formed the second line of the British army, and were destined to receive the French had they penetrated the first, had not fired a gun, were quite fresh, and might have been led in pursuit of the enemy immediately, had it been deemed right so to have done.

In skirmishing, one of the English riflemen, and a *voltigeur* of the French army, having levelled at each other, both shots took effect, and both were extended on the ground. In this position, desperately wounded, they contrived to screw on their bayonets, and, crawling towards each other, continued to fight until the Englishman drove his weapon through the body of his antogonist!

General Breniere surrendered himself upon the column giving way, to Corporal Ross, of the 71st Regiment; and immediately pulled out his watch and money, which, with sword, epaulettes, and sash, he pressed upon his captor—this gallant man, however, refused every thing he was offered, brought the General in safety to Colonel Pack, and delivered him up to that Officer. Breniere, in astonishment, could not help exclaiming—"What sort of a man can this be—he has done me the greatest service—has brought me here safe at the risk of his life—and yet refuses to take from me all the reward I can at present offer him!" To which Colonel Pack drily replied—"We are British soldiers, Sir, and not plunderers." Our readers will be glad, however, to know that such couduct did not pass un rewarded: as soon as Sir Arthur Wellesley was made acquainted with it, he asked it as a favour from Colonel Pack to make him a Serjeant on the field of battle, (with which the Colonel immediately complied), and gave from his own pocket a handsome gratuity to this generous fellow.

The conduct on that day of a cousin of this identical Corporal Ross, who was Piper to the same regiment, is too remarkable to be passed over in silence. As he pushed on in his ranks fighting bravely, his pipes being slung behind him for the present, he received a severe wound in the leg from a musket ball—finding himself disabled, he deliberately sat down on the ground, and unstrapping his instrument, he called out—"Weel, my bra' Lads, I can gang no farther wi' ye a fighting; but do'el ha' my saul if ye sal want music;" and immediataly began playing his most warlike airs with his utmost might, and the greatest unconcern.

On dining at the General's table, to which of course General Kellerman was invited, he seemed surprised at the hard biscuit which he found there, and said—"General, if I thought you had been so badly provided, I would have brought you some fresh bread!"

An instance of the aukwardnes of one of the Portuguese privates, met with a severe punishment from one of the English on the 21st. Having fired a little at random, the Portuguese shot an English rifleman. The companion of the latter (our readers perhaps do not know that the riflemen always act in files) immediately beckoned the unfortunate Portuguese towards him, and thus addressed him:—"Hark ye, friend, when any one shoots my comrade, I always blow his brains out;"—and was instantly as good as his word.

From the day that Sir Arthur Wellesley took the command, to that on which he resigned it, but three desertions took place, those were all from the 5th battalion of the 60th, a rifle corps, and the parties were foreigners. Those men were caught, and delivered up by the Portuguese to the English Provost Marshal; but were released without punishment, in consequence of the deportment of the corps to which they belonged. In presence of the whole army, Sir Arthur thanked them for their uniform gallant conduct, and restored them these men without punishment, as the best reward he could bestow upon them.

From the commencement of the march from Mondego Bay to Vimiera, there was not a single punishment inflicted for straggling, or plunder, even to the minutest article.

Every day during that march each soldier had a pound of fresh meat, and a sufficiency of bread and wine for his comfortable subsistence; and on coming into action, there was scarcely a sick man in the hospitals of the camp, the whole army being in such a state of health and vigour, that they were capable of any enterprize they could be put upon.

During the whole of this period, Sir Arthur never went under cover at night, but always slept on the ground in the open air—he was the first up, and the last down of the whole camp—sleeping constantly in his clothes, and his horse picketted near him, ready saddled, to be mounted at a moment's warning.

In person I bravery Sir Arthur Wellesley has been rarely equalled, never excelled. Conspicuous by the Star of the Order he adorns, he was constantly in the hottest part of the action; wherever a corps was to be led on, from the death of an Officer, or any other unexpected cause, Sir Arthur was on the spot to head it. This was the case distinctly when Col. Lake fell—he instantly put himself at the head of the grenadiers of the 29th, charged, and defeated the enemy!

THE KING OF SWEDEN AND SIR J. MOORE.

The gallent British Officer, who was painfully compelled to withdraw the expedition destined under his command for the aid of Sweden, has fully satisfied his own Sovereign that his conduct on this extraordinary occasion, was strictly conformable to his instructions. It is thought Government are not disposed any longer to conceal the principal circumstances of this extraordinary misunderstanding, which from Sir John Moore's statement, are understood to be briefly these:—That having announced to his Swedish Majesty, at Stockholm, the arrival of his force off Gottenburgh, he received orders to land his army, and proceed without delay to storm the impregnable fortress of Sweaburgh. Sir John knowing that he could not obey these orders consistently with his instructions from England, immediately set off post for Stockholm, accompanied by his Deputy Adjutant-General, and being admitted to an audience, he stated to his Swedish Majesty the extent of the instructions which he had received from his own Government; these, it is now understood, were limited to a co-operative invasion of Norway, or defence of Finland. The King, not satisfied with this explanation, demanded an immediate obedience to his own orders: this, the British General said, he found it his painful duty to decline: his Majesty turning instantly upon his heel, withdrew, with apparent indignation to an adjoining apartment: Sir John, after waiting a short time, returned to his hotel, where he had scarcely been seated, when a Swedish Aid du Camp attended him, and informed him, "that it was his Majesty's pleasure that he, Sir John, should consider himself as confined to his apartment at Stockholm, until the King of Great Britain's sentiments should be further known, and received by his Swedish Majesty on this subject, and for which one of the King's Messengers had been instantly dispatched to England." Under this extraordinary arrest Sir J. Moore remained nearly a week, when recollecting the temper and character of the authority he had to contend with, he contrived, with his Adjutant-General, to effect a secret retreat in the night from Stockholm, travelling with such rapidity as to reach Gottenburgh, distant nearly 400 miles, in less than 50 hours, when re-embarking on board his fleet, he instantly ordered it under weigh for England, having previously stopped one month's subsidy, which was about to be landed.

YORK ASSIZES.

RAPE AND INCEST.

Joseph Ingleson of Mendwith, near Otley, in the West Riding, stood charged with the commission of a rape on the person of his own daughter, a girl, fifteen years of age.

Grace Ingleson, the unfortunate daughter of the Prisoners, stated, that on the 14th July she went with her father to cut turf at Radlish, a distance of six miles; that on their return, her father had thrown her down in the cart, and, notwithstanding her cries, had perpetrated the foul and unnatural crime of which he stood charged: yet, when the question was put by the Judge, though she was almost convulsed with agony by the recitation of the transaction, she asserted, and persisted in it, in the face of her own evidence, and the repeated admonition of the Judge to speak the truth, that the crime was committed with her own consent, and that her father neither used violence nor threats. Every moment, while she was giving her evidence, she turned her eyes towards her father, with a look, which, if he had any thing human about him, must have struck daggers to his soul.

A person of the name of Robert Hudson, deposed, that he saw the crime committed, but as he is entirely deaf, he could not say whether the daughter cried out or not.

The Judge, in his address to the Jury, said, whatever suspicions they might have, and however well grounded those suspicions might be, that the unhappy witness Grace Ingleson, had, to save a father's life, suppressed a material part of the dreadful transaction; yet as she had repeatedly declared, upon her oath, that she was consenting to the great crime which had been committed, the Jury could not safely convict the prisoner.

The Jury accordingly returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*, when the Judge addressed the prisoner in the following terms:

"Joseph Ingleson, you have narrowly escaped paying the forfeit of your life to the offended laws of your country. You are, there is too much reason to believe, a very bad man; and if you do not repress your wicked propensities, you will certainly terminate your life at the gallows; you ought to be for ever ashamed of yourself, and hide your face from the view of your fellow-creatures."

The prisoner quitted the bar, amidst the general execrations of a crowded and indignant Court.

CIVIC CATECHISM.

Or a short compendium of the duties of a Spaniard, containing practical instructions on the use of liberty, and a designation of the Enemies of Spain, very useful in the present circumstances, in the form of Question and Answer.

A publication under this title has reached us, among other Spanish Papers. It is curious, and is said to have produced great effect in Spain. We have made the following extracts:

What is your name, child?—A Spaniard.

What means Spaniard?—A good Man. His duties are three, to be a Catholic, Apostolic, Roman Christian—to defend his Religion, his Country, his Laws,—and to die rather than be conquered.

Who is our King?—Ferdinand VII. whom we ought to love with the attachment due to his eminent virtues and misfortunes.

Who is the enemy of our happiness?—The Emperor of the French, a new Lord, infinitely wicked and rapacious, the beginning of all evil and the end of all good, an abridgment and collection of every vice and wickedness.

Who are the French?—Ancient Christians and new heretics.

What brought them to their present slavery?—False philosophy, and the corruption of their manners.

How do they serve their tyrant?—Some by augmenting his pride, and others as the instrument of his iniquity, and of the extermination of mankind.

Must not such an iniquitous Empire have an end?—According to the opinion of the soundest politicians, its ruin is close at hand.

The maxims of the Spaniards are those of Jesus Christ and the Gospel—the maxims of our adversaries those of Machiavel, pursuing their own interest by the inquiry of their fellow creatures, and by imposing crimes for virtues.

Spanish valour is constancy and firmness of soul, which seeks, with prudence and calmness, the occasion of victory; and the motives which call us to battle are the safety of the country, the defence of the state, and the immortal glory of the nation. All who are able are bound to take arms, and we are to hope for success from God; and the justice of our cause, and from our own spirit and bravery.

The means by which the enemy got possession of our towns are, artifice, treason, corruption, and treachery; but these means are insufficient to obtain the Crown, which is the property of another, and we ought to resist with all our strength a King who seeks to ascend the throne by means so unjust and abominable.

What felicity do we seek?—That which they cannot give us—the security of our rights and persons—the free exercise of our holy religion, and the establishment of a Government regulated by the actual customs of Spain, and her relations with Europe.

Then we possess that happiness?—Yes; but disorganised by the indolence of the authorities that have lately governed us. But to Spain alone belongs exclusively the right of correcting this disorganization, to the absolute exclusion of all foreign interference whatsoever.

And who is to authorise this plan?—Ferdinand the VIIth, whom may God restore to the embraces of our love for ever and ever!—Amen.

DUTCH AND HAMBURGH PAPERS.

LEYDEN, SEPT. 6. One of our newspapers contains the following important.

PROCLAMATION.

"The Danish Nation has learned with the utmost astonishment and indignation, that the Spanish troops, who experienced the most friendly reception on the part of the Danes, and were sent to Denmark to support the exertions of their French brethren in arms against the common enemy, have violated their most sacred duties and opened the very harbours to the English which they were charged to defend against them. The Commander in Chief of those troops, Marquis de la Romana, carried this treacherous plan into effect, undeer the cloak of pretended orders from the Prince of Ponte Corvo, to occupy the important fortress of Nyborg, which he immediately after surrendered to the English, who are at all times ready to act wherever treachery or surprise secures them against opposition. In the port of Nyborg, the brig *Fama*, of 14 guns, his Majesty's yacht *Zeewaght*, of 12 guns, and the armed pilot barge *Lonswig*, fell into the enemy's hands. Thee vessels were commpelled to surrender, after a most gallant resistance of 20 minutes, during which time they were exposed to the fire of the English ships of war, as well as of the land batteries manned by the Spanish.

"In Svenborg, and Friborg the Spanish troops attempted to render themselves masters of his Majesty's gun-boats; but their attempts failed of success, and the gun-boats were saved. Their principal object was to embark on board the English ships, which they had invited for that purpose, and to leave Denmark.

"This embarkation has actually taken place in Nyborg and Svenborg, and vessels found in those harbours were seized upon for that purpase. Before they left Nyborg, they spiked up all the guns, and destroyed all the military stores which they found in the place.

"The Spanish troops, who embarked in Svenborg, were about 3600 in number, and consisted of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, surprised the Isle of Laland, part of which was already occupied by other Spanish troops; and Danish troops, who in small detachments were stationed along the coast, were cut off before they could possibly be aware of the treachery of the Spaniards and it was entirely to the firm and determined conduct of Major General Count Ablefeld, that the French Lieut Colonel Gautier, who was arrested by the Spanish, regained his liberty.

By order of the Marquis de la Romana, the Spanish regiments in Jonland have also put themselves in motion, and according to the more recent intelligence received from that quarter, the regiment of Zamora has approached Funen. In consequence of an insurrection having also broken out among the Spanish troops in Zealand, and enormous excesses having been committed by them, His Majesty the King has thought it necessary, under these circumstances, to disarm and confine them in the city of Copenhagen.

(Signed) "F. BULOW, Adj. Gen.

"Head-quarters, Copenhagen, the 16th Aug. 1808."

FOR SALE,

AT

Mr. Birtles's Stables

MOUNT ROAD,

A HANDSOME GREY ARAB SADDLE HORSE, perfectly sound to the best of the owners knowledge, Price 150 Pagodas, with a Saddle and Bridle.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

By Daniel Mackay,

AT HIS COMMISSION ROOM,

A NEW TONJON,

Price 75 Pagodas.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Daniel Mackay.

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM

This day WEDNESDAY, the 22d Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At half past 10 *o'Clock,*

WITHOUT RESERVE,

TO CLOSE A CONCERN,

TEN Chests of Black Tea,

EIGHT bags of damaged Dates.

ALSO

600 lbs. of Bengal Gaudoc.

1. 1 Pole Tent, new and compleat,

2. 2 Poles Subalterns Tents, new & compleat.

6 Kegs Briskets, 7 Kegs of Rounds, 11 Kegs of Tongues. } Contents of each 1 dozen.

ADMINISTRATION.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate of William Harris deceased, late a Lieut. in the first Battalion of the Eighth Regiment of Native Infantry, on the Madras Establishment, having been granted to PETER BOXLEY of Seringapatam Merchant, It is hereby required that all persons, who are indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, do forthwith pay their debts,—and that those who have claims on the same Estate, do forthwith State them, to the said Administrator at Seringapatam,—or to Messrs. GRIFFITHS, WHEELER, COOK and Co. at Madras.

February 21st 1809.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSRS. DALRYMPLE and GREIG, beg to give notice, that their Copartnership is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

M. S. H GREIG will pay all demands against the late firm, and all Debts due to them, are requested to be paid to him without delay, as *Notice is hereby given,* that all Bills which may not be settled by the *first of May next,* will be handed over on that day, to an Attorney, for the recovery of the amount with charges.

Mr. S. H. GREIG begs to acquaint his Freinds, that he will occupy Messrs. DALRYMPLE ana GREIG's Premises, where he will continue the business of a Merchant and Agent and trusts, for a continuance of their support.

Beach Buildings, 15th February, 1809.

NAVY BILLS.

MONEY being wanted for the Public Service, for which Bills will be granted on the Principal Officers and Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy payable Ninety day's after sight, any Person willing to advance the same, will be pleased to send in Tenders to His Majesty's Acting Naval Officer, specifying the sum to be advanced and the rate of Exchange per Star Pagodas.

Such Tenders as may be received will be opened on Wednesday next, the 22d instant, at noon, in the presence of all those who may chose to attend.

GEORGE ARBUTHNOT,
Acting Naval Officer.

His Majesty's Naval Office, Madras, Feb. 17, 1809.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By R. A. Ashton,

AT HIS ROOMS,
FACING THE ESPLANADE.
NEXT DOOR TO THE OLD NAVY TAVERN.
On FRIDAY, the 25th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK.
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES.

A HANDSOME Chittagong Breakfast Table, six neat Chittagong Chairs with a Couch to match, a small Chest of drawers and several other articles of furniture, which will be mentioned in hand bills, forty bottles of Europe Pickles in excellent order, twenty five bottles of bitters, twenty nine pounds of Maccaroni, twentyfour one pound Canisters of battle Powder and sundry articles of China and Glass Ware.

AT 1 O'CLOCK

Will be sold positively without reserve, to close an account six Candies of Cotton, of a very Superior quality, and immediately after, an Elegant Saphire Ring the Stone of a large size.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By R. A. Ashton,

ON THE PREMISES,
On TUESDAY, the 28th Instant,
BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 4 AND 5 IN THE AFTERNOON.

A HOUSE, situated in Anderson's Street, No. 24.—The Ground measuring from East to West 60 feet, and in breadth from North to South, 40 feet.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.

To be Sold by Public Auction,
ON THE FIRST OF APRIL NEXT,
If not previously disposed of by private Sale,

A PIECE of GROUND situated in Mootal Pettah in Argapah Naick or Depuy Street, measuring in length from East to West seventy five feet, in breadth from North to South sixty one feet and three quarters, containing one ground and two thousand two hundred and thirty one and one quarter square feet.—The premises having a Government Grant in the name of Mr. JOHN TULLOH, and mortgaged by him to Lieut. Colonel HAMILTON HALL.

For further information apply to Mr. EDWARD JONES and Mr. JOHN TULLOH.

JOHN BRANSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that on Friday, he will expose for Sale

THE EXTENSIVE AND WELL CHOSEN
INVESTMENTS
OF
George Simpson, Esq,
COMMANDER OF THE
HONORABLE COMPANY'S SHIP
UNION,
AND
Mr. James Walker,
CHIEF OFFICER OF THE
HONORABLE COMPANY'S SHIP
ASIA,
THE WHOLE COMPRISING
A GENERAL SELECTION OF
ARTICLES,
NOW IN DEMAND,
CONSISTING OF

PALE Ale in Casks, from Hodgson.

Claret from Maxwell and Key, Walker & M'Clary, and Urquhart and Robertson.

Old Hock from Holland, Maxwell and Key, and Paxton and Majoribanks.

Port Wine from Holland, Maxwell and Key, and Harper.

Cherry and Raspberry Ratifia, from Hoffman.

Confectionary from Hoffman, consisting of Jams and Jellies, Comfits, Tart Fruit, Brandy Fruit, Capillaire, Syroop de Framboin, Orgeat, &c.

OILMAN'S STORES.

Consisting of—Hams, Pine Cheeses, Tongues, Prime Mess Beef, Pickled Salmon, Herrings, Pickles, Capers, Olives, Sallad Oil, Mustard, Vinegar, and Sauces.

GROCERY.

Consisting of Currants, Arrow-root, Tapioca, Cocoa, Chocolate, and Macaroni.

GLASS WARE.

A large assortment of Queen's Ware, of the most fashionable Patterns.

Military and Hunting Saddles, Spare Sadlery and Whips.

Military, Hessian, Jockey and ½ Boots and Shoes from Stunt.

A general Assortment of Stationary, from various houses.

A general collection of Books.

A 4 barrelled Organ, by Clementi.

Gold and Silver Epaulettes, Cavalry Braid, Orris, Sashes, Sword Knots, Regulation Swords, Belts, &c.

A general Assortment of Perfumery, from Smyth and Nephew.

A few Guns and Pistols from Manton, Patent Shot, Gunpowder, Flints, Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Turn Screws, cases of Gun Instruments, &c.

Leather Pantaloons, Buck, Woodstock, Limerick and other Gloves.

Silk and Cotton Hosiery, a large Assortment of Blankets, Boat Cloaks, real Welsh Flannels. Ticking, Cloths and Kerseymeres, from various houses.

Ladies and Gentlemens Hats.

Childrens Hats.

A few Day & Night Telescopes by Dolland. Cases of Instruments. Thermometers, Spectacles & Graduated Guaging Rods.

Toys and Turnery Ware—and Beer Corks—Reeves Colours in Boxes—Plated Ware a small Assortment.

Cutlery from Savigny,—Packwoods Razor Straps, Paste &c.

Family Medicine Chests without Medicines.

Chintz for furniture.

Looking Glasses. Toilet Glasses, Camp Glasses &c.

Morocco Leather Trunks, Morocco Leather. Wrights bitters.

2 Pair of Improved Union Pipes with Reads —Books of Instruction & Music.

Mahogany Escrutores.

Sets of Ivory handled knives & forks.

The orders on J. BRANSON's Books will be instantly completed, & the most strict attention paid to such as he may in future receive.

Madras, *Feb. 21st* 1809.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A BAY Bandy Horse, about 13½ hand, young, quiet, and tractable. Price 55 Pagodas.

Enquire of the Printer of this Paper.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information at this Presidency, the following Scheme of the Madras Lottery of the present year, and to notify to the Public that the profits which will accrue therefrom, to the Government, will, as usual, be applied to the Repair of the Roads in, and about Madras, and to the purposes of Charity.

The Governor in Council is further pleased to notify that during the continuance of the agreement with the present Contractors, all other Money Lotteries are prohibited at this Presidency.

MADRAS LOTTERY. For the Year 1809.

FOR STAR PAGODAS THREE LACKS,
UNDER THE SANCTION & PATRONAGE OF
THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,
DIVIDED INTO
12,000 TICKETS,
IN
TWO CLASSES,
TO BE CONDUCTED UNDER THE IMMEDIATE SUPERINTENDANCE AND MANAGEMENT OF COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED BY GOVERNMENT.

SCHEME.

THE FIRST CLASS.

1	Prize of	5,000	5,000
1	Do. of	3,000	3,000
1	Do. of	2,000	2,000
4	Do. of	1,000	4,000
8	Do. of	500	4,000
20	Do. of	250	5,000
50	Do. of	100	5,000
200	Do. of	50	10,000
300	Do. of	40	12,000
2,415	Do. of	20	48,300
	Last day last drawn,		1,700
3000			1,00,000

THE SECOND CLASS,

1	Prize of	20,000	20,000
1	Do. of	10,000	10,000
3	Do. of	5,000	15,000
4	Do. of	2,500	10,000
10	Do. of	1,000	10,000
20	Do. of	500	10,000
50	Do. of	200	10,000
100	Do. of	100	10,000
2,100	Do. of	50	1,05,000
5,289	Prizes,		2,00,000
6,711	Blanks.		
12,000	Tickets.	Star Pagodas	3,00,000

Part of the above capital Prizes in the Second Class to be allotted and determined as under.

First drawn on the tenth day	5000
First drawn on the last day	10,000

The price of a Ticket in the First Class, Pags.	10
The additional sum of a Ticket bought and not drawn in the First Class, Pags.	20
	30
The price of a Ticket after the drawing of the First Class,	30

COMPUTATION.

12,000 Tickets at 10 Pagodas,	1,20000
3,000 Deduct of the 1st Class,	
9,000 at the additional sum of 20 Pags.	1,80,000
Star Pagodas,	3,00,000

The Prizes will be paid at the Madras Government Bank after the usual deduction of 10 per cent.

Tickets will be ready for Sale at the Lottery Office, opposite to the Office of Messers. Adrain de Fries and Co. on the 10th of March next.

The drawing of the First Class will commence on the 1st May.

The Prizes of the First Class will be paid thirty days after the drawing of that Class, and those of the Second Class in forty days after the conclusion of the Lottery.

The Tickets left undrawn in the First Class if not renewed in the Second, previously to the commencement of the drawing thereof, will not have the right to any beneficial chance in the Second Class.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

G. G. KEBLE,
Sec. to Govt.

Fort St. George, 11th February, 1809.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobdin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
To morrow THURSDAY, the 23d February,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,

FURNITURE,

CONSISTING OF

TWELVE Chairs, 1 sett of Dining Tables, 1 Pair Sofas with Bedding & Covers, 1 Blackwood Cott with Bedding 2 Teakwood Cotts 1 Warb hand stand, 1 Camp Table, 1 Table with drawer, 1 Sleeping Couch, 1 Pair Tea Poys, A sea Couch with 3 Drawers, A Punkah, & Several other Articles of Furniture.

AT 12 O'CLOCK.

A Two Pole Marquee, a small Tent.
AND
Four Platform Carts.

To be Sold by Pnblic Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
Tomorrow, THURSDAY, the 23d Instant.
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT HALF PAST, 10 O'CLOCK.
(Positively without reserve.)

AN Invoice of Izaries consisting of one hundred and seventy seven Pieces.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM
On MONDAY next, the 27th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE.
AT
HALF PASE 10 O'CLOCK.

PLATE Consisting of Coffee and Tea Pots, Curry dishes, a Milk Bowl, Cover & Stand, a Cruet Stand, Salt Cellers, Table and Desert Forks Salvers, Bottle Stands, a Table Ring Table and Desert Spoons, Fish Knives, Sallad Forks Miffineers, &c. &c.

Plated Ware.

Consisting of A Cruet Stand, Toast Racks, Candlesticks Bottle Stands &c. &c.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed Proposals will be received at His Majesty's Victualling Office, on or before Friday next, the 24th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the supply of twelve thousand Star Pags. for Bills on the Commissioners of His Majesty's Transport Board, London, the proposals to specify the rate of Exchange, for Bills, at 90 days sight.

For self and J. BABER,
J. BALFOUR,
Contractors.

Madras, 20th February, 1809.

GREY HOUNDS,

TO BE HAD
ON APPLICATION TO
MR. EGLAN,
AT THE EXCHANGE.

Calcutta Lottery.

ELEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING.
THURSDAY, January 24, 1809.

Nos. 1281, 3794 and 7214, Prizes of 10,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 415 and 3442, Prizes of 5,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 75, 973, 1689, 5101 and 7262, Prizes of 1,000 Sa. Rs. each.

Prizes of 100 Sicca Rupees each.

4	11	27	192	242	311	299	
446	527	676	792	833	888	986	
1016	1029	1030	1140	1153	1162	1172	1217
1228	1262	1399	1450	1469	1501	1584	1570
1702	1748	1816	1823	1826	1831	1851	1955
2106	2191	2220	2237	2238	2253	2262	2313
2374	2399	2449	2458	2539	2578	2647	2722
2749	2876	2984	3019	3114	3231	3324	3395
3456	3534	3582	3656	3684	3730	3747	3758
3808	3830	3886	3921	4085	4087	4138	4153
4276	4278	4321	4323	4363	4401	4440	4508
4519	4557	4559	4566	4567	4582	4589	4592
4621	4690	4746	4765	5003	5012	5024	5041
5074	5113	5312	5382	5415	5629	5630	5635
5702	5798	5799	5800	5864	5993	6266	6286
6375	6397	6562	6621	6630	6691	6759	5776
6802	6814	6034	7098	7143	7395	7482	7490

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY WILLIAM SMITH, NEXT DOOR TO THE TOWN MAJOR'S HOUSE IN THE FORT.

** It is requested that those Subscribers to the Courier who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the Printer who will pay attention to their orders and any Subscribers at the Presidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, February 22, 1809.

17

FRENCH PAPERS.

Bonaparte's Expose, In Respect To Spain; And His Relations with other Powers.

Paris Sept. 8.

On the 5th instant, the Senate assembled, under the Presidency of his Serene Highness the Prince Arch Chancellor. The Prince Arch Treasurer, the Prince Vice Grand Elector, and the Prince Vice Grand Constable, assisted at the Sitting.—The Ministers for Foreign Affairs and of War Communicated the following reports. A Message from his Majesty was also ordered to the Senate.

REPORT of the MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO HIS IMPERIAL AND ROYAL MAJESTY.

Bayonne, April 24, 1808.

Sire—The security of your Empire, the consolidation of its power, and the necessity for impro ving every means to compel to make peace, a Government which, making a sanguinary sport of mankind, and in violation of every thing held most sacred amongst men, has adopted the principle of perpetual war, imposes on your Majesty the obligation of putting an end to the anarchy which menaces Spain, and to the dissentions which agitate it. These important circumstances render the choice of a line of conduct extremely important, they involve considerations which interest in the highest degree both France and Europe.

Of all the States of Europe there are none whose fate is more necessarily connected with that of France than Spain. Spain is to France either a useful friend or a dangerous enemy. An intimate alliance must unite the two nations, or an implacable enmity separate them. Unfortunately that jealousy and distrust which exist between two neighbouring States have rendered enmity habitual. It is thus that the ensanguined page of history affects the rivalship of Charles V. and Francis I which was not less the rivalship of the two nations than of their Sovereigns, and which continued under their successors. The troubles of the League were excited and fomented by Spain, who was no stranger to the disorder of La Ponde, and the power of Louis XIV. did not begin to rise untill after having conquered Spain, he formed with the then reigning House in that kingdom an alliance, which, in its consequences, placed the Crown of that kingdom on the head of his grandson. That act of provident policy gave to the two countries an age of peace, after three ages of war.

This state of things, however, ceased with the cause which gave birth to it. The French Revolution broke the permanent connection which existed between the two nations. Then came the third Coalition, in which Spain, prodigal to France of protestations of friendship, secretly promised her aid to the coalesced Powers, as was discovered by the Papers communicated to the English Parliament. The English Ministry determined from this moment to undertake nothing against Spanish America, already considering Spain as an Ally, and Spain, as well as England, looked forward to the defeat of your armies.—Events set aside that expectation, and Spain remained friendly.

At the epoch of the Fourth Coalition, Spain shewed more openly her hostile disposition, and betrayed, by a public act, the secret of her engagements with England. That famous Proclamation cannot be forgotten, which preceded by 9 days the battle of Jena, in which all Spain was called to arms, when no enemy threatened her, and which was followed by measures promptly effective since the military establishment of that kingdom was raised from 118,000 men to 140,000. A report was at that time spread that the army of your Majesty was beaten, and that Austria was about to declare against you, and Spain imagined she might declare herself with impunity. The victory of Jena confunded her projects. The moment is arrived to give to France on the side of the Pyrenees a permanent security, so that if ever the is exposed to new dangers, she may, instead of having any thing to fear from Spain, expect from her aid, and have recourse to the Spanish armies to march to defend her.

In its present state, Spain is ill governed, badly united, or rather not united at all, in a common cause against England. Her marine is neglected, scarcely are any ships to be seen in her ports, and those in the worst state; the magazines are badly supplied, the workmen and sailors not paid, whilst in her ports there are neither redoubts nor batteries, nor armaments. In all the branches of the Administration the most horrible disorder prevails; all the resources of the Monarchy are dilapidated, the State, loaded with an enormous debt, is without credit. The produce of the Customs, and the estates of the Clergy destined to diminish this debt, have another destination given them. Lastly, in the penury of its means, Spain abandoning totally her marine, occupies herself with the augmentation of her land forces. Great evils can only be cured by great changes.

The most pressing object of solicitude with your Majesty is the war against England. England announces that she will not come to any accommodation. All the overtures of your Majesty have been rejected or neglected. The inability to continue the war will alone induce England to make peace. The war against her, therefore, cannot be carried on with too much vigour. Spain possess maritime resources which are lost to her and to France. It is necessary that a good Government should give them activity, improve them by a judicious organization, and that your Majesty should direct them against the common enemy, to arrive at length at peace, which humanity calls for, and of which all Europe stands so much in need. Every thing that leads to this end is legitimate.—The interests of France and those of Continental Europe will not allow your Majesty to neglect the only means by which the war against England can be carried on with success.

The present situation of Spain compromises the security of France, and the fate of the war against England. That country, which possesses the greatest maritime means in Europe uses them the least.

Sire,—Spain will not be to France a sincere and faithful friend, nor can the war against England be continued with the hope of arriving at peace, until a common interest shall unite the two Houses reigning in France and Spain. The dynasty which govern Spain through its affections, its recollections, its fears, will be always the secret enemy of France; an enemy the more perfidious, because, pretending to be friendly and yielding every thing to France whilst victorious, it will be ready to overwhelm her the moment her victory becomes uncertain.

It will be for the interest of Spain as well as of France, that a firm hand should re-establish order in her Administration, the disorder of which has crippled her Government, and leads to that ruin towards which she is hastening with rapid strides. A Prince, the friend of France, by sentiment, by interest, having nothing to fear from her, and not being an object of distrust to her will appropriate all the resources of Spain to her interest, prosperity to the re-establishment of her marine, and to the success of the cause which unites Spain to France and the Continent. Thus the work of Louis XIV. will be re-established.

" What policy suggests, justice authorises—Spain is really in a state of war with your Majesty, her communication with England was an hostile act, her Proclamation of the 15th of October, was really a declaration of war, which would have been followed by any act of aggression if your Majesty had not conquered at Jena. In that case, the Departments on the left of the Loire, which your Majesty had left without troops, would have been obliged to fly to repel this new enemy.

The French Merchants in Spain have lost their ancient privileges, the laws of the customs were directed chiefly against French commerce, and were remarkable for their arbitrary and perpetual variation. These variations could not be known, no publicity was given to them. It was only at the custom-house that it was learnt that the law of one day was not the law of the next. Merchandise confiscated often without any pretext, was never restored. All the applications made by, or on behalf of the French were rejected. Whilst Spain was thus making war in detail upon the French and their commerce, all her ports, and chiefly those of the Gulph Gascony were open to English commerce. The law of blockade proclaimed in Spain similar to that of France, was only rendered the means of favouring still more the contraband trade of England, the merchandize of which was spread through Spain into the rest of Europe.

Exclusive, however, of the considerations which I have stated, existing circumstances does not permit your Majesty to refrain from interfering in the affairs of that kingdom. The King of Spain has been precipitated from his Throne, your Majesty is called upon to judge between the father and the son. What part will you take? Will you sacrifice the cause of Sovereigns, and sanction an outrage committed against the Majesty of the Throne? Will you leave on the throne a Prince who cannot withdraw himself from the yoke of England, in consequence of which your Majesty must constantly keep on foot a powerful army in Spain. If, on the contrary, your Majesty determines to replace Charles IV on the Throne, it is known that it cannot be done without overcoming a great resistance, and shedding French blood, Can that blood, of which the nation is prodigal for the defence of its own interests, be shed for the interest of a foreign King whose fate is of no consequence to France.—Lastly, can your Majesty taking no interest in these important differences, abandon the Spanish Nation to its fate, while already it is agitated by an extreme fermentation; and when England is sowing the seeds of trouble, and of anarchy, ought your Majesty to leave this new prey to England to devour? No; certainly not. Your Majesty therefore, occupied of necessity with the regeneration of Spain, in a manner useful to that kingdom, and useful to France, ought neither to re-establish, at the price of much blood-shed, a dethroned King, nor abandon Spain to herself; for in both cases it would be delivering her to the English, whose money and intrigues have produced the dissention in that country.

I have stated to your Majesty the circumstances which demand a great determination. Policy advises, justice authorizes, the troubles in Spain enforce the necessity—your Majesty ought to provide for the security of the Empire, and save Spain from the influence of England.—I am with respect, &c.

REPORT OF THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Paris, Sept. 1.

Sire—I have the honour to propose to your Majesty to communicate to the Senate the two Treaties which have placed the Crown of Spain in your hands, and the Constitution which under your auspices, and enlightened by your advice, the Junta assembled at Bayonne, after free and mature deliberation have adopted for the glory of the Spanish name and the prosperity of that kingdom and its colonies.

If in the arrangements made by your Majesty the security of France has been your principal care, the interests of Spain herself has, however, been dear, and in uniting the two States, by the most intimate allience, the prosperity and the glory of both were equally the objects proposed. The troubles which have manifested themselves have particularly excited the solicitude of your Majesty, in deprecating their progress, in foreseeing their sad consequences, in hoping to prevent them by persuasive means, and by measures of a wise and humane policy. Your Majesty interfered as a mediator in the midst of the divided Spaniards, shewing them on one side the anarchy which threatened them, and on the other England ready to profit by their divisions, and to make use of them to suit her convenience, and pointing out to them the way by which they might be saved from this double danger, by a constitution even provident, proper to provide all of which they stood in need, and in which liberal ideas intermixed themselves with those ancient institutions which Spain wished to be preserved.

The expectations of your Majesty have been deceived. Individual interests, foreign intrigues, and the influences of foreign corruption have prevailed. Why is it so easy to lead nations to their ruin by letting loose their passions? In a former report, I have made your Majesty acquainted with the influence which the English were acquiring in Spain, the numerous party that they had formed, the friends whom they had acquired in the commercial towns, by holding out to them the prospect of a revival of their trade; I had pointed them out to you as authors of the sedition which overturned the Throne of Charles IV. and the favourers of the popular disorders which arose at that epoch. They had burst through that salutary restraint which keeps the people in submission, by operating upon their interest.—The populace of Spain having shaken off the yoke of authority aspired at governing. English gold, the intrigues of the agents of the Inquisition, who were afraid of loosing their authority, the influence of the numerous tribe of Monks in Spain, who dreaded a reform, have in this critical moment occasioned the insurrection of several Spanish provinces, in which the voice of the more prudent class has been either mistaken or stifled, of whom not a few have fallen victims to their courage ous opposition to popular tumult, and a dreadful anarchy has been seen to diffuse itself over the greatest part of Spain. Will your Majesty permit England to say, " Spain is one of my provinces, my flag driven from the Baltic, the North Sea, the Levant, and even from the shores of Persia, rules in the ports of France?" No, never, Sire!—To prevent so much shame and misfortune, two millions of brave men are ready to scale the Pyrenees, and the English will be chased from the Peninsula. If the French fight for the liberty of the seas, they must, to conquer, begin by wresting Spain from the influence of the tyrants of the ocean. If they combat for peace, they cannot obtain it until they have chased from Spain the enemies of peace.

If your Majesty, embracing the future as well as the present, aspires to the noble object of leaving after you your Empire calm, tranquil, and surrounded by powerful friends, you must begin by securing its influence in Spain.

Lastly, if honor is the first sentiment, as well as the first object of Frenchmen, your Majesty must promptly inflict vengeance for the outrages committed against the French name, and the atrocities to which so great a number of our countrymen have fallen victims. Frenchmen established in Spain for more than twenty years, exercising in peace their useful industry, and almost regarding Spain as their country, have been massacred. Every where French property has been seized: The consular Agents of your Majesty have experienced a treatment which would not have been suffered even in the most barbarous countries. What estimation, what consideration, will the French name enjoy in Europe, if, in a country so near to us, atrocities so infamous and so public remain unpunished? Reparation ought to be had for them—but a reparation consonant to Frenchmen by victory.

It is no small advantage the probability of at length meeting the English, of fighting them man to man, of making them also feel the evils of war—of a war, of the dangers of which they are ignorant, having only caused it by their gold. The English will be beaten, destroyed, dispersed, or at least they will make haste to fly, as they did at Toulon, at the Helder, at Dunkirk, in Sweden, and every where the French armies have been able to find them; but their expulsion from Spain will be the ruin of their cause. This last check will exhaust their means, annihilating at the same time their last hopes, and peace will become more probable. The wishes of all Europe will in this contest be with France. France and Russia make common cause against England.—Denmark supports with honor a contest which she did not provoke. Sweden, betrayed and abandoned by the ally to whom an insane Cabinet has sacrificed her, has already lost her most important provinces, and is hastening to that ruin which is the inevitable effect of alliance and friendship with England.

Such will be the fate of the insurgents in Spain. When the contest becomes serious the English will abandon Spain, after making them the sad bequest of a civil war—of a war for foreign interest, and for anarchy, the most cruel of scourges. It will be for the wisdom and beneficence of your Majesty to repair the evils of which they will be the cause.

The Court of Vienna has constantly testifisd to your Majesty the most amicable intentions; indignant at thepolicy of England, she has recalled her Minister from London, sent back the Minister who was at Vienna, shut her ports against England, and placed herself in a state of hostility with that power. She has added to these measures an interdict in her ports against the admission of vessels, which, under a neutral flag are only the carriers of English produce and merchandize. Your Majesty has cultivated this favourable disposition; has testified to the Court of Vienna friendship and confidence; and has several simes intimated to her, that France takes a real interest in her prosperity. Lately, however, this power has carried its armaments beyond measure—its military force is out of all proportion to its population and finances.—Your Ministers, Sire, only wish to mark this, in order that your Majesty may perceive the necessity of augmenting your force, for the purpose of still preserving the relative superiority which exists between the power and the population of the two empires.

A new revolution has broken out at Constantinople. Sultan Mustapha has been deposed.

The Americans, a people who involve their fortune, their prosperity, and almost their existence, in commerce, have given the example of a great and courageous sacrifice. They have inhibited, by a general embargo, all commerce and all navigation, rather than shamefully submit to that tribute which the English impose on the navigation of all nations. Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and Holland, are peaceable, and wait only for a maritime peace to exert all their industry.

That peace is the wish of the world, but England opposes it; and England is the enemy of the world. The French nation, all Europe, knows the efforts made by your Majesty to obtain peace; they know that your enterprizes are the immediate result of the ill success of the attempts which you have made to obtain it.

The devotion of the French People is, without bounds; and it is more especially under circumstances which are so essentially connected with their honour and its security, that thair sentiments will be evinced, and that they will shew themselves worthy of reaping that harvest of glory and of honour, which your Majesty has prepared for them.

I am, with respect, &c.

MESSAGE OF THE EMPEROR AND KING NAPOLEON TO THE SENATE.

Senators,

My Minister for Foreign Affairs will lay before you the different treaties relative to Spain, and the constitutions agreed to by the Spanish Junta. My War Minister will acquaint you with the wants and the situation of my armies in the different parts of the world.

I am determined to carry on the war with Spain with the utmost ativity, and destroy the armies which England has disembarked in that country. The future security of my subjects, the prosperity of commerce, and a maritime peace, must alike depend on these important operations.

My alliance with the Emperor of Russia extinguishes every hope which England can entertain from her projects. I have no doubts respecting the peace of the Continent, but I neither will nor ought to rely upon the false calculations and the errors of other Courts, and since my neighbours increase their armies, it is a duty incumbent on me to increase mine.

The Empire of Constantinople is struggling with the most violent convulsions, Sultan Selim, the best Emperor the Ottomans have had for a length of time, has just fallen by the hands of his own nephews. This catrstrophe has deeply affected me. I impose fresh sacrifices on my people, confident of their support; they are necessary, in order to secure them from heavier sacrifices, and to lead them fo the grand result of a general peace, which ought slso so be considered as the moment of repose.

" Frenchmen, my projects have but one object in view, your happiness and the permanent well-being of your children; and if I know you right, you will hasten to comply with this new call, rendered necessary by the interests of the country.—You have so often assured me of your affection, I will behold the sincerity of your sentiments in the alacrity with which you will second projects that are so intimately connected with your dearest interests, with the honour of the Empire, and with my glory.

Given at the Imperial Palace of St. Cloud, this 4th of September, 1808.

(Signed) Napoleon.

REPORT OF THE WAR MINISTER TO HIS MAJESTY, THE EMPEROR AND KING.

Sirs,

I have the honour of laying before your Majesty the state and situation of your Majesty's armies in Poland, in Prussia, and in Silesia, in Denmark, in Dalmatia, in Albania, in Italy, Naples, and in Spain. I annex to it that of your Majesty's armies of reserve, at Boulogne, on the coasts, on the Rhine, and in the inferior.—Your Majesty will perceive that France never before possessed more numerous or better appointed armies, and that they were never better kept up, or better provisioned.

Notwithstanding, however, the different events which have taken place in Spain, have occasioned a pretty considerable loss, in consequence of an operation as inconceivable as it is painful, of the division under Gen. Dupont; your Majesty has notified the resolution you have taken of assembling more than 200,000 men beyond the Pyrenees, without, however, weakening either the armies in Germany, or that of Dalmatia. For the attainment of this end, a levy of 80,000 men appears to be indispensable. Zour Majesty can only take these 80,000 from the four classes of the Conscription of the years 1806, 1807, 1808, and 1809.

It is ascertained by the registers kept in my office, that independently of the men who have married within these four years, the conscription for these years might furnish 600,000. In taking from that number a levy of 80,000 men, your Majesty will have called out only one conscript out of seven, and the vacancies in the armies will be filled up with soldiers of 21, 22, and 23 years of age: that is, with men fit and prepared to undergo the fatigues of war.

Nor has it escaped your Majesty's foresight, that such an augmentation of force would necessarily involve an increase of expence of several millions in the War Department. It is not your Majesty's wish that I should detain your attention with that object in this report: your Finance Minister has taken upon him to make good that charge, without in any wife encreasing the taxes established by the last law.

It is true, Sire, that the custom observed of late years, might, to a certain degree, induce a part of your subjects to consider themselves as released from the duty of the conscription, from the moment, that upon the total mass, they had furnished the contingent required for the year; and under this point of view, what I propose to your Majesty, might appear to require from your subjects a sacrifice, but, Sirs, there is no one but knows, that by the words of the law, your Majesty would be authorised to call to your standard, the whole of the conscription, not only of the last four years, but even of the antecedent years; and even were there questions of a real sacrifice, what sacrifice is it that your Majesty has not a right to expect from the love of your subjects? Who among us is ignorant that your Majesty wholly sacrifices yourself for the happiness of France, and that upon the speedy accomplishment of his high designs, depend; the repose of the world, the future safety, & the re-establishment of a maritime peace, without which France can never enjoy calm and tranquillity.

In proposing to your Majesty to declare, that henceforth no retrospective call shall take place on an antecedent conscription, I only participate, Sire, your paternal wishes.

I think it expedient, at the same time, to propose to your Majesty to order out the conscription of the year 1810, and to determine the amount of it, from the present instant, at eighty thousand men, to furnish the means, as occasion may require, of forming camps of reserve, and of protecting, the coast in the spring time. This conscription would be raised only under the apprehension of a war with other Powers, nor would it be called out before the month of January next.

Sire, it is a misfortune inseparable from the present state of Europe, that when one power exceeds the amount of the forces proportioned to its population, the other Powers cannot dispense with encreasing their's in the same proportion.

England, independent of the immense number of her seamen, has on foot an army of more than two hundred thousand men; nor is she so much occupied in every session of the Parliament with any thing as with the increase of her land forces. The armies of Austria have been considerably encreased. France, although she has armies more numerous than all the other Pawers, has, notwithstanding, fewer men under arms than any of them, compared with her population.

Your Minister for Foreign Affairs assures me that a strict alliance subsists between your Majesty and Russia. The armaments of Austria have often excited my solicitude. The same Minister assured me, that the best understanding was kept up with Austria, and that her

tries should only be considered either as precautions, or as the effect of apprehensions, which are forcibly impressed on every Court, by the numerous agents which England continues in pay on the Continent.

But if it does not belong to the business of my department to dive into the views and interests of States, and explore the tortuous labyrinth of politics, it is at least my duty to neglect nothing to make your Majesty's armies maintain, at all points, that just superiority which they ought to possess. The armies of Albania & Dalmatia, of Denmark, and of the Elbe, will not allow of any diminution, under the circumstances of the moment.

What I have to propose to your Majesty, will give the army of Spain two hundred thousand men, without weakening the other armies; so that, notwithstanding the augmentation of your force beyond the Pyrenees, when the conscription of 1810 shall be called out, your Majesty will have increased your armies of Germany, of the North, and of Italy, by more than 80,000 men.

And when, in order to escape the crisis into which she has been drawn by a false as well as an angry policy, the English Government, exerting every where its activity, does not hesitate to combine with the resources it draws from its inexhaustible finances and its formidable fleets, the arts of intrigue, of corruption, and imposture, would it be at all extraordinary that the immense population of France should hold out the spectacle of a million of armed men, ready to punish England and all those whom she may seduce; and present every where the same huge mass of force, to protect with the same shield the honour and security of France?

What other result, Sire, is there to be expected from armies so numerous, and a position so formidable, but the speedy re-establishment of the tranquillity of Spain that of a maritime peace, and of that general tranquillity, the object of your Majesty's incessant wishes: Much blood will have been spared, because a great number of men will have been ready to shed it. A durable happiness, prepared by the combinations of your powerful genius, will be the effect, Sire, of the new proofs of affection and attachment which your people will afford you, and of the noble aspect of that nation, which your Majesty has pointed to posterity under the name of the Great Nation.

War Minister, and under this denomination, the organ of the French soldiers, allow me, Sire, to be the interpreter of their sentiments for you. Your Majesty shall always see us ready to sacrifice our lives for your glory, which is inseparable from the national glory, to which you have so powerfully added, and for the important interests of the country.

I am, with respect, &c.

[This Paper also contains the Act of Renunciation, negotiated between the Prince of the Peace, and Duroc, by which Charles IV. and the Prince of Asturias, abdicated their right of the Crown of Spain to Napoleon.]

YORKE'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REVIEW.

September, 10.

HISTORICAL DIGEST.

AFFAIRS OF SPAIN.

Wherever we fix our eyes on the map of Spain, we find that there is no spot that has not been polluted by the rude foot-steps of the French barbarians, which is not moistened with their blood, or which has not witnessed their defeat and captivity. There has been throughout Spain a laudable ambition in the career of patriotism and valour; for there is never a single arrival from that country which does not bring accounts of exploits in the field, of the detection of some act of treachery on the part of the foe, and of the adoption of some prudent counsel on the part of the Patriots. But while the enemy is flying in every direction, and the Spaniards are gathering strength from increased discipline, numbers, and success, it is painful to discover the seeds of jealousy and contention growing up among them. It will be recollected, that I before expressed some apprehensions of this event, when by the discomfiture of the foe the Spaniards should be in a condition to devote themselves to the organization of a central government. These apprehensions did not arise from any unfavourable opinion of the character of that worthy people, for their national character inspires very opposite sentiments, but from the common infirmities of human nature. Placed in novel circumstances, and every province victorious by its own single-handed efforts, without enjoying the advantages of an uninterrupted intercourse with the rest of the kingdom, while the capital was in the hands of the enemy, and the supreme council of the state under his dictation, it is natural, that, as each has contributed to the emancipation of the country, it should feel reluctant to yield the precedence to any other province, more especially to the council of Castile. Upon this subject, there appears to be a difference of opinion among the different juntas. The council of Castile, as will be seen hereafter, has addressed the councils of the other provinces, inviting them to send deputies to Madrid as the most central and convenient situation in the kingdom, for the regulation of future proceedings. Although the language in which this invitation is couched, is remarkable for its temperance, and expresses a spirit of dejection for the constraint the Junta of Castile had undergone, and of gratitude for its deliverance by the patriotic valour of the other provinces, the invitation itself does not seem to accord with the sentiments of the other Juntas. The council of Seville, having availed itself of an ancient fundamental statute in the constitution of the province, which authorized its assumption of an independant authority in the name of the king, whenever the capital should be in the power of foreign troops, assumed the full powers formerly exercised by the Supreme Council of Castille.* In the discharge of these functions, the Council of Seville conducted itself with the most reserved and unaffected delicacy toward the other Juntas, confining itself merely to admonitions, and never assuming the prerogative of command. Through such magnanimity and forbearance, unanimity was preserved in its acts and correspondence with the other Juntas, and its provident councils were followed by the most prosperous results. The capital all this while was occupied by the enemy; and the power thus exercised by the Junta of Seville, and acknowledged by the rest of the provinces, had assumed a consistency and official regularity, which upon the evacuation of Madrid by the French, and the subsequent resurrection or liberty of action enjoyed by the Supreme Council of Castile, the respective Juntas of several other provinces of the kingdom have not judged it expedient to suppress. It must be acknowledged that the council of Castile has not arrogated to itself its ancient prerogative, nor has it even attempted to resume its accustomed superiority. The question is, whether, after being released from a constraint which was involuntary, the council acted wisely in issuing circular letters, recommending that deputies from the Juntas of the other provinces should assemble at Madrid? Some of the provinces seem to disapprove of the project, and General Palafox, the intrepid hero of Saragossa, in his answer to a letter from the president of the council of Castile, not only avoids acceding to the invitation relative to the place of meeting, but actually reproaches the council with a negligence of its duties. "The unalterable integrity of the council," says he, "the dignity of its ministers, and the rectitude with which it has, *in other times*, conducted itself, have rendered this tribunal respectable even in foreign kingdoms. But, in circumstances so mournful, in which Spain has seen herself assailed by perfidy, the most enormous that the history of the world presents, *this tribunal has not fulfilled its duty*. Many of the individuals who compose it have established proofs of their own complete justification; but others, suffering themselves to be seduced at such a time by the false promises of France, or, perhaps, prompted by the depravity of their hearts, have not been content to remain neuter; they have even sided with the most cruel enemies of their country. I myself have felt and suffered the most bitter pangs at seeing some of them direct the very military operations of our enemies, and have the effrontery to appear along with them before Saragossa, and to write seditious papers, and spread addresses which are a disgrace to the Spanish nation*. I know well that the council has not possessed the liberty of acting, but has seen itself reduced since the entry of the French into Madrid, to be the mere executor of the disposition of that most execrable government, but had the general wish of the nation been expressed but one single time by it, it would by such an act, have given more importance to that which was transacting in the provinces, and have united itself to them, and would, at least, have prevented its apparent santion of those detestable, treacherous, and false proclamations. To this in my opinion, no invincible obstacle presented itself: and even if it had, the good of the whole, and the happiness of a nation is to be preferred to the personal interest of each Individual." These sentiments, worthy of the brightest ages of Greece and Rome, the astonished Reader will admire the more, when informed that they come from a young man only *twenty-four years of age*; and upon this account, perhaps, we shall be warranted in exercising a sound discretion in forming our judgments upon them. General Palafox, while writing this answer, saw around him only heaps of ruins, and monuments of the devastations caused by the savages, whom with equal eloquence and emphasis, he stigmatizes as "proficients in every species of enormity." Feeling for the misery and ruin to which they had reduced others, and judging of the advantages of resistance by the glorious effect of his own example and distinguished prowess, he infers, that others not so blessed with the genius and courage which he possesses in an excessive degree, should have evinced an equal display of heroism. This conclusion, however, is open to some modifications. Madrid and Saragossa were differently circumstanced at the commencement of the war. An army of 60,000 cannibals had been already received into the heart of the capital, by the consent, at least without the expressed disapprobation of Ferdinand VII. who by his presence hallowed the rites of hospitality which they experienced from the Spaniards. No provision could have been made for resisting those who were entertained as friends; nor was it expected that under the guise of friendship and alliance, the French would act the part of usurpers, robbers, and cut-throats. The scenes of carnage and woe which followed the departure of the royal family to Bayonne, in which the tumultuous exasperation of an indignant population sought and failed to wreak its vengeance on the heads of its perfidious oppressors, sufficiently attest that there was no want of public spirit on their part, to rescue their country from a foreign yoke. Nay, it was this very burst of patriotism, and the massacre that afterwards followed and suffocated it in streams of Spanish blood, which roused all the provinces to arms. Terror became the order of the day when murder stalked along the streets of the devoted capital. Disarmed, defenceless and subjected to instant death if even a pen knife were found in the possession of any one, what could the wretched inhabitants or the council of Castile do for their country, encompassed as they were by remorseless ruffians whose hands were reeking with the blood of the innocent, and who were eagerly panting to renew the dolorous scene, and to become a second time, the executioners of the people of Madrid? The anguish of recollection, and the deep meditated revenge which were constrained by the certainty that its explosions would be fruitless, were sufficient to disarm the fortitude and to appal the minds of any body of men. Hence, if the council of Castile had dared to have expressed the national wish, it must have atoned with its blood for the guilt of its patriotism. I admit that there are occasions when honour leaves no choice for generous minds between life and death; but, I cannot discover any benefit which the public cause could have derived from the example of so unnecessary a sacrifice. Madrid had already bled profusely at every pore, and the least symptom of untractableness on the part of the council of Castile, would have deluged the city once more with the blood of its inhabitants. Nor is it certain, considering the usual vigilance and policy of the French, whether it were in the power of the council to make any expression at all of the public wish. Whatever opinion it might have promulgated, must have been confined within the circumference of the walls of Madrid; for there was no possibility of communicating its sentiments to the rest of Spain, the channels of intercourse having been rigorously blocked up while the French were in possession of the city; so that the attempt would have been unproductive of good to the provinces, but infallibly ruinous to the inhabitants of Madrid. Now, the situation of Saragossa was the very reverse of the state of the capital. No French army had burrowed within its walls and, after the unprovoked massacre of its inhabitants, disarmed its population, erected the standard of terror, and stood in the menacing attitude of murderers brandishing the sword of extermination. There was a moment of time to take breath, to revolve the consequences of resistance, to collect forces, and to point their bursting passions against the foe. Above all, it must be remembered, that Saragossa was blessed with a youthful leader, who united in his own person, the rarest endowments, and who displayed amidst numberless and astounding difficulties, the most consummate skill, with the most exalted prudence, and the most enthusiastic heroism. Besides, the provinces were already in a state of revolt, and armies had taken the field in the neighbourhood of the besieged city. It is not here meant to disparage the least from the difficulties which general Palafox had to encounter, or from the justly acquired glory with which he surmounted them; but merely to place in apposition the contrast between the state of Madrid and Saragossa in the time of trouble.

Upon these considerations, I am willing to hope, that more mature reflection will induce the provinces to view the conduct of the council of Castile in a more dispassionate and favourable light, that no heart-burnings, animosities, jealousies, or divisions, may blast the noble prospects which are now opening to their view. Unquestionably they are better informed in Spain than we can pretend to be respecting the conduct of the council of Castile; but, since, as general Palafox himself declares, that *many* of the individuals who compose it have established *proof* of their own justification, why should the council itself be branded with infamy for the treason and treachery of the rest? I have dwelt largely upon this subject, because it is but too apparent that, unless the greatest prudence, moderation and forbearance should divert it, a storm is brewing from this source which may occasion warm dissentions and lamentable calamities in Spain.

There is an interesting letter in the Spanish papers, from a respectable priest at Villaverde, containing the details of the departure of the French from Madrid: according to which, the French evidently surpass all the light-fingered gentry who have ever been enrolled on the calendars of Newgate: they have even systemazed robbery, and performed it by rule with as much tranquillity of conscience as other men say their prayers. The writer of the letter says, that they ate all his wheat and barley, and gave him a debenture *payable at the day of judgment!* so that the villains are cruelly facetious in the midst of their thefts. The precipitation of their flight was so great, however, that they abandoned a considerable part of the fruits of their robberies and outrages; and from the account given of their fortifications at the Retiro the position which they had entrenched in the vicinity of the capital, the greatest efforts of genius and science must have been expended on them. The bastions, ravelines, ditches, covered ways, mines, and batteries which they had erected, were so formidable, that they must have been undertaken under the full expectation that all the power of France would be called into action to extricate them from their perilous situation; and therefore, we may reasonably conclude, that they must have received assurances of support from their tyrant, which the dangers of his own condition have disabled him from fulfilling. The fact is, he had not men to spare; for as he never calculated upon the resistance he has experienced, he made no provision for the forcible accomplishment of his designs. Having contrived to remove far from Spain, the flower of her regular forces, and having afterwards under false pretexts introduced into that kingdom, an army amounting nearly to an hundred thousand men, which he thought to be more than adequate to crush any partial ebullitions of revolt at his proceedings, he was driven completely out of his course when the insurrection became general, All his calculations were thus confounded in a moment; and as the hostile posture of Austria compelled him to detain the troops on his frontier lines, and even to strengthen them by considerable reinforcements, he was left destitute of a sufficient force at his disposal to support his army in Spain. This is fully proved by the necessity to which he has been reduced, of marching even his sedentary *gens-d'armes* to the Spanish frontier. Of the equipment and discipline of that body, all the English journals are extremely ignorant; as they have represented it in no other light, than as a collection of Bow-street officers. It is true, that the *gens-d'armes* act in the interior as police-guards, crimps, and secret assassins, and sometimes as custom-house officers also; but they are, in general, picked men who have long served in the armies, and who are preferred to this corps, in which they receive better pay and are better fed and clothed. The cavalry are extremely well mounted and accoutred; and I myself was once present when 3,000 of them were reviewed and manoeuvred by Buonaparte together with the imperial guard, another body of select troops. They went through all their evolutions in the first style of excellence, and except by our English journals, they are considered by the rest of Europe, as *the very best* troops in France. I have thought it proper to rectify this error, lest the public should be misled by a false estimate of the composition of that corps: for, though it be enacted by their constitution that they shall not be sent out of France, yet the marching them into Biscay or Navarre, where their presence would leave the detachment from the army of Lefebvre, and the division under Merle, at liberty to act in conjunction with the larger bodies assembled before Saragossa or under the command of Bessieres, would be so trifling a distance from the French boundary, that the measure was not likely to excite any particular degree of notice. Instead, therefore, of laughing at this policy, there would have been real cause for anxiety at the approach of such unleashed veteran blood-hounds, if the glorious successes of the Spaniards had not dispelled all our fears respecting their future military operations. The inference, however to be drawn from *the fact* of the *gens-d'armes* being ordered to Spain, is extremely important, inasmuch as it demonstrates by the most unequivocal evidence, the reluctance, the apprehension, or the inability of Buonaparte to resort to the tremendous measure of another conscription: and, if we couple this fact, with the intelligence contained in all the Spanish papers, that great numbers of the prisoners whom they had taken, in the last actions, were merely boys, scarcely fit to handle sticks much less muskets, we shall perceive, that the tyrant has already anticipated the stock for the recruiting of his armies, and that the active population of France is amost entirely exhausted. All these causes conspired to deter Buonaparte from sending reinforcements into Spain; and, as his army there was divided into separate bodies stationed in provinces remote from each other, without the facilities of a prompt intercourse, and consequently, each division reduced to the necessity of acting singly itself, the whole was placed in a most perilous predicament and he was compelled to be at once a passive and panic-struck spectator of the ruin of the ruin of the whole. He was unexpectedly placed in a situation which he had never before experienced; and which, from its difficulty, was calculated to try the stoutest and most confident heart. He was placed in a state of *indecision*—a state ever fatal in public as well as in private affairs, and particularly so to one, who owed all his successes to the quickness of his decisions and the promptitude with which they were executed. But, in this instance indecision was forced upon him by the absence of the means for executing any determination which he might have made. Stripped of the power of decision, he dwindles from a frightful giant, into a pigmy of mischief; he becomes bewildered in the vastness of his conceptions and the inadequacy of his means; and balancing between his inclination and his ability, his hopes and his fears, he grows irresolute, and motionless. This is the state in which he is vincible. For having once lost his self-confidence; having once found himself deserted by his good fortune; he naturally becomes lowered in his own estimation, and begins to apprehend that he is not invincible. Thus oppressed with doubts and apprehensions, he staggers under the weight of his own enormous bulk, and the colossus which had bestrode Europe and Asia, scattering fire, plague, pestilence, famine and death, losing its equilibrium, may be struck down by a pebble.

Having thus explained the causes of the abandonment of the French troops in Spain, we cannot be surprized at the rapidity and terror of their flight. The 30th of July was to them, says the writer of the letter before cited, a day of sorrow, tribulation and bitterness; and on the 31st, "*those European tygers fled in dismay, pursued even by the shadows of the women.* In a word, as an army put to the rout, and closely pursued by the enemy, abandons every thing, in order to accelerate its flight, so have the French given up to us all the means by which they could have any hope of realizing their plans. The king of topers, the jolly son or brother of Bacchus*, fled by the *subterraneous passage* leading to the river; his good friends, Urquijo, the two Negretes, Frias, Arribar, Cabarrus, Marquina, Caballero, and the rest of the gang, made their escape as they could. The great Marquina is made a captain of Mamalukes. The whole of the French, artizans, cooks, taylors, milliners, &c., who were settled here, have also fled in the greatest precipitation, leaving behind them all their valuables. A coachman asked 24,000 reals from one of them for a coach to Bayonne, and he obtained 16,000." Another account mentions that the king of the topers could not procure even a coach or a coachman to drive him, and that he was in consequence obliged to decamp on horseback, without once looking behind him. The list of the names of those fugitive granders of Spain, who preferred to follow the fortunes of this adventurer rather than unite themselves to their countrymen in the cause of their sovereign, and the independence of their nation, is extremely mortifying; and is a melancholy proof of the degenerated condition into which the principal Spanish nobles have fallen. It is, however, a great consolation that their country will sustain no evil by their treason; and that during the eventful crisis of a great revolution, the traitors who might have endangered its safety, if retained within its bosom, will fall into the ranks of the enemy, and be distinguished among the foremost of his abettors. Happily, all the superior nobility are not implicated in the number of domestic enemies, as we have already seen in the letter of general Palafox.

To be concluded in our next.

* Vid. p. 39. and General Spencer's dispatch, p. 61. in the number of this volume.

* This imputation seems to confirm the statement made some time ago in the French papers of the vain attempts of several Spanish traitors who had been sent from Bayonne by Bonaparte to *enlighten* and *disabuse* the minds of the people, and to pave the way for the entry of the pretender.

* Meaning drunken Joe, the Pretender.

Madras Courier Extraordinary.

WEDNESDAY,—February 22, 1809.

The Committee appointed at a General Meeting of the Inhabitants of this Settlement, assembled at the Exchange in Fort St. George, on the 7th of October, 1805, pursuant to a Public Advertisement from the Sheriff, for the purpose of considering of an Address to the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley on the occasion of his recent departure for Europe —having this day had the honor to receive a communication from the Honorable the Governor with the answer, which Lord Wellesley has been pleased to return to the Address—the whole of the Papers are now published for general information.

TO THE MOST NOBLE

RICHARD MARQUIS WELLESLEY, K. P.

&c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

At the close of your Administration in India, and after the period of your embarkation for Europe, We the undersigned British Inhabitants of Madras, beg leave to convey to your Lordship the most cordial assurances of the high sense with which we are impressed of your merits & services.

We have chosen this season of addressing your Lordship, being convinced that the most grateful tribute, which can be paid to those, who have rendered important services to their Country, is the applause that follows them on their retirement from public station.

Your Lordship has presided over the interests of this part of the Empire during a long and eventful period; and having encountered its difficulties with provident and manly wisdom, you will reap the reward of your labours in the gratitude of your Country, and will carry with you the highest source of satisfaction to a Statesman's mind—the consciousness of having meritoriously earned it.

The rapid succession of great and memorable events, which have characterised your Lordship's administration, has not diverted your mind from the interests of Science and Literature. With gratitude we acknowledge the unwearied zeal, with which it has been the study of your Government to fix on a lasting foundation those principles of public virtue and knowledge, so essential to the dignity and permanency of Empires.

In conveying to your Lordship this pledge of our respect and attachment, we cannot refrain from expresing our earnest hope, that the wisdom and energy of your character are yet reserved for a distinguished sphere of public action; and at this crisis of danger and difficulty, the satisfaction with which we shall see the power of your mind called forth to aid the Councils of the parent State, will be proportioned to our interest in the glory and prosperity of our Country, and to the confidence we repose in your Lordship's exalted virtues and talents.

(Signed) Hay Macdowall, A. Campbell Col. 74th Regt. G. Taswell, Edward Wood, W. Abbott, P. A. Agnew, Benjamin Roebuck, G. Buchan, Cecil Smith, T. B. Hurdis, C. Wynox, G. G. Keble, J. Baker, Thomas Parry, Charles Marsh, J. Wilkinson Lieut. Art. F. Thompson, Alexander Cockburn, Arthur G. Blake, J. Wissett, David Young, S. Money, P. Lardy Lieut. Col.—E. Acheson, E. Gerrard, G. Wahab Capt. J. Campbell Major, R. Barclay, J. Brunton Lieut. Col. Charles Rundall, Hon. L. G. K. Murray, A. H. Davidson Capt. 4th Reg. N. C. A. Grant, G. Arbuthnot, Terrick Hamilton, J. Balfour, J. Smith, G. M. Taswell, John Sullivan, James Dalton Surgeon. David Inverarity, H. Austen Captain. R. Yeldham, T. Marriott Major. T. T. Gachter Lieut. and Adjt. Walter Grant, George Halyburton, Mark Roworth, Gilbert Falconer, Francis Best Lieut. Artillery. E. T. A. Driffield Lieut. Art. R. H. Kerr Senior Chaplain. J. M'Leane, H. Morison, J. H. D. Ogilvie, Ame de May Lieut. W. Cooke, R. Munro Major. W. Chaplin, M. Fitzgerald, A. Boles, C. D. Brice Major. T. Fraser Lieut. Engineers, Andrew Berry M. D. C. W. Young, J. H. Talbot Lieut. P. Henderson Lieut. James Gorton Lieut. J. S. Gummer Lieut. Lieut. Col. Kennedy, 19th L. D. Robert Dennison, W. M'Cally Capt. L. S. Smith Lieut. J. H. Walters Lieut. T. Hunter Lieut. J. Dunbar, 78th Regt. James Donald, Capt. 94th, Thomas Donald Lieut. 94th, Henry Hall, G. Anderson Assist. Surg. James Ranken, C. J. Zehnpfenning Quarter Master, J. Grant, J. Abercrombie, R. Palin, C. Macauly Lieut. Col. J. Mackintosh, J. Meredith, J. G. Gillespie, J. Du Pont Lieut. Col. J. Jones Major, J. Powis, J. C. Francke Capt. Lieut. Art. A. de Montmollieu Capt. M. J. Harris Lieut. J. A. Ellard, 34th Foot, Alexander Mackenzie, Walter Balfour, W. Horsman, E. C. Greenway, Rous Peter, T. H. Davies, John Oakes, J. Hodgson, Frederick Gahagan, J. Hepburn, D. Neale, J. K. Lane, J. Strachan Assist. Surg. Fownes Disney, J. E. Atwood Chaplain, A. Jones Capt. C. Cracroft Lieut. 22d Regt. T. Spalding, J. Prendergrast, A. Turner Lieut. 3d Regt. J. L. Watson, Whitelaw Ainslie, M. D. R. Crewe Lieut. 23d N. R. T. Hayes Major Artillery, John Haigh, 33d Foot, John Shaw, P. Dallas Lieutenant Col. C. H. Higginson, W. Oliver, J. Paske Captain Art. George Hay, C. Witel Lieut. Meuron Regt. Edward Vaughan, James Sheridan Lieutenant 10th N. I. F. Torrens Col. 18th, J. D. White, Allan W. Campbell Capt. 74th, J. G. Ravenshaw, J. Leith, A. Browne, George Lys, Peter Grant Capt. Art. J. Hunter, T. J. Palmer Lieut. John Skene Lieut. L. H. Sterling, C. de Rhamm Lieut. R. C. Ross, J. Fitzpatrick Capt. Com. 2d Bat. Pioneers, John Underwood Jun. John Cormick, John Underwood,

Gilbert Ricketts, Thomas Hickey, Peter Whannel, H. A. Purchas Lieut. Richard Davis Lieut. J. S. Burman Lieut. K. Dalrymple, S. H. Greig, W. G. Skill Lieut. J. Gourlay, J. Goldie, D. Pugh, J. Sutherland, John M'Daniel, George Robinson, George Uumpherston, W. Howse, A. M'Lachlan, J. Graves, W. Maggs, K. R. Bunkall, G. J. Goreham Lieutenant Artillery, T. Evans, R. Scriven, R. Hassard Lieut. 74th Regt. J. Marshall, A. Stock, William Ingledew, R. C. Sherwood, A. Fraser Liut. 94th Regt. H. Scott Lieut. W. S. Myers, do. do. C. O. Fothergill, do. do. W. F. Sneyd, do. do. B. P. Longdill Ast. Surgeon. James Dalgairns Lieut. J. Lindsey Capt. J. Hunter for Major H. Buchan, Wynd Warnby, Wm. Orrock Lieut. Col. J. W. Freese Capt. Art. M. H. Court Capt. Lt. Art. J. Simpson, A. Boles, for Col. A. Cuppage, J. Munro, J. Hunt, Negapatam, W. Urquhart, J. D. Burnett Lieutenant, L. de Meuron Lt. J. D. Greenhill Capt. 2d Bat. 7th Regt. T. H. Sydenham, Robert Barlow, John Vexon, C. M. Lushington, Chas. Armstrong Major. G. B. Philipson Capt. C. P. Clarke, do. J, Edmonds Lieut. H. Forward, do. R. Berington, do. R. H. Fotheringham Engr. Benjamin Randall, R. L. Yeaman 34th Foot John Noble, J. W. Beauman, Chas. Hall Lt. and Adjt. James A. Casamaijor, E. Trapaud Col.—Lieut. Gore, 1st Bat. 16th J. Kenworthey, Lieut. Cuffney, J. T. Newman, Lt. and Adjt. 2d Bat. 22d. Lieutenant Bowler, 16th Regt. Geo. Bowness Lt. Col. Lt. Col. T. Munro. Col. Davis, 22d Dragoons. Col. Wallace, 19th Dragoon. Capt. J. St. George 80th, Frank West Major 74th, George Johnston Lt. 34th, William Ord Surgeon G. H. Thos. Jarrett, E. G. Showers Capt. Art. R. R. Chambers Lieut. E. Richardson, Lieut. H. Walker Lieut. W. Fallofield Surgeon, J. Stevens Dep Commissary, Thomas Baynes Capt. J. Grant, Surgeon, Colin Mackenzie, Maj. Engr. John Read, Wm. Rt. Irwin Lieut. Turner, for the undermentioned Officers of the 1st Bat. 3d N. I. now at Poona, James Welsh, Capt. Comg. G. Wilson Capt. H. H. Pepper Capt. Lieut.—A. Stewart Lieut. Lieut. John Geo. Bellingham, T. F. Duggan Lieut. Mark Wilks, Major.

To the Committee of the British Inhabitants of the Settlement of Madras, appointed to prepare an Address to the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to enclose for your information the copy of a letter which I have recently received from the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley, with his Lordship's reply to the address of the British Inhabitants of this settlement, which was transmitted to Lord Wellesley by the Right Honorable Lord William Bentinck.

It has afforded me particular gratification to be the channel of conveying to the inhabitants of this settlement the sentiments of warm respect and regard expressed by the Noble Personage whose reply I have now the honor of conveying to you.

I have the honor to be, GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

G. H. BARLOW.

Fort St. George, 19th February, 1809.

To the Honorable Sir George Barlow, Bart. K. B. &c. &c. &c. Fort St. George.

Apsley House, Sept. 8, 1808.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that on the 13th of February, 1806, Lord William Bentinck, Governor of Madras, was pleased to transmit to me, an address, from the inhabitants of that settlement, to which various circumstances have prevented me from returning my reply, until the present time. I now take the liberty of forwarding to you, my answer to that address, and I request you to communicate it to the inhabitants of Madras, in the manner which may be most expedient for the public service, convenient to you, and best calculated to mark my just estimation of the honor which has been conferred upon me by that settlement.

I have the honor to be with great respect and regard, SIR,

Your obedient and faithful Servant,

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

To the British Inhabitants of the Settlement of Madras,

GENTLEMEN,

I have received with sentiments of sincere respect and gratitude, the disinterested and unsolicited testimony of regard and esteem, by which you have been pleased to distinguish me in your address of the 7th of Oct. 1805. The crisis which you have selected for expressing your sentiments, greatly enhances the value of the honor, which you have been pleased to confer upon me.

It is peculiarly satisfactory to me to perceive, that the Settlement of Madras is animated by the same spirit of public zeal and honor, which has so often demanded my approbation. You may be assured, that I shall endeavour to confirm your favorable opinion, by maintaining, on all occasions, the same principles of public conduct, which, during the course of my Government, obtained your honorable and confidential support, and after its termination, are now sanctioned by your deliberate applause.

WELLESLEY.

Apsley House, September 8, 1808.